

be closed at the earliest possible moment. The money we are sending abroad for foreign aid is needed at home to help quickly restore a favorable balance of payments, stop the flight of gold, and serve our own economy and country.

If we were getting the desired beneficial results from our foreign-aid expenditures, more might be said in favor of continuing these outlays at present levels. However, the evidence seems overwhelming that a large part of our foreign-aid money is not being spent wisely or effectively and with bad results for our country.

We are all too familiar with the shocking evidence of misdirection, mismanagement, and waste in our foreign-aid programs. The situation is one which calls for a complete review of these programs, with a view to a substantial reduction in American expenditures.

Such a review is required further by the fact that for quite some time our country has been bearing a grossly disproportionate share of the costs of international assistance.

In view of all these facts, it is puzzling and disturbing to read statements attributed to you in the press indicating that you are opposed to reduction of our foreign aid spending at this time. I find it even more disconcerting to read that you regard this Nation's economic problems as no reason to reduce our foreign aid expenditures. And that is followed by a statement dismissing the size and importance of our formidable foreign aid bill as a mere three-fourths of 1 percent of total output.

It needs to be underlined, Mr. Secretary, that "mere three-fourths of 1 percent of total output" is a vital factor in our national security at this time.

I had hoped, along with many others, that you, in your new post as our Secretary of the Treasury, would be in a position to give somewhat different consideration of

the economic and financial aspects of foreign aid than was perhaps possible in your former office as our Under Secretary of State. I must confess to a disappointment caused by statements credited to you in the press indicating that you hold to the view that we can make no rational reductions in our foreign aid outlays.

We are all working for the same end, a stronger and more secure Nation, and I would appreciate a further expression of your views on this subject, toward the reaching of a fuller understanding of what we can do and must do to strengthen our own economy while effectively cooperating with our allies in constructive programs.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
JOE L. EVINS,
Member of Congress.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, March 8, 1961.

HON. JOE L. EVINS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. EVINS: Thank you for your letter of February 18, 1961. I am glad to have your thoughts concerning the relationship of our foreign aid program to our balance of payments.

The President in his message to the Congress of February 6, 1961, dealt with this question which concerns us all. As there indicated, the sharp increase in our balance-of-payments deficit in 1958 and 1959 resulted principally from lagging exports and rising imports. Our deficit last year was largely the result of significant movements abroad of short-term capital.

Under our foreign aid programs, primary emphasis is now being placed on the procurement of U.S. goods and services. As I am sure you understand the purchase of American goods from our factories here at

home and the shipment abroad of these goods as part of our foreign aid program to countries that could not have purchased these goods does not in any way affect our balance of payments or the flow of gold. With this procedure, as the President stated, our economic aid programs no longer have a significantly adverse effect on our balance of payments. In addition, a much broader approach to international imbalance of payments within the free world is being undertaken. Under this approach larger economic assistance programs are being sought from other industrialized countries who are in a position to make increased contributions on behalf of the less developed countries. Success in this effort should help our balance-of-payments position.

On the military aid side, the gross payments impact on our balance-of-payments position has been roughly one quarter billion dollars, representing expenditures we make abroad for military offshore procurement and for NATO infrastructure. We are expecting to obtain some reduction in this figure. We are also engaged in trying to achieve an actual increase in our international cash receipts by transferring a portion of military equipment deliveries to some of our allies from an aid to a sales basis.

We intend to pursue with all vigor our efforts to expand our international receipts and to achieve a reasonable equilibrium in our balance of payments, while meeting our national and international commitments and while expanding free world exchanges of goods, services, and investments.

Sincerely yours,
DOUGLAS DILLON.

Mr. Speaker, the case for a complete review of our foreign aid programs "with a view to a substantial reduction in American expenditures," requires a more specific answer than here given by Secretary Dillon.

SENATE

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1961

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, God, we turn to Thee for refuge from the noise and hurry of the world without, and from the tyranny of selfish moods and motives within.

May we fear only to be disloyal to the best we know, to betray those who love and trust us, and to disappoint Thy expectations concerning us.

In a divided world where we see the dreadful penalties of gulfs of separation between humans who ought to stand together for mutual advantage, dedicate us in this anguished generation as builders of bridges across all the yawning spaces which mar this sadly sundered earth.

Help us this new day to meet its satisfactions with gratitude, its difficulties with fortitude, its duties with fidelity. Deliver us from petty irritations which spoil the music of life and which distort our perspectives. Bring us to the ending of the day unashamed and with a quiet mind because it is stayed on Thee.

In the dear Redeemer's name we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 10, 1961, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of section 401(a), Public Law 414, 82d Congress, the Speaker had appointed Mr. Celler, of New York, Mr. WALTER, of Pennsylvania, Mr. FEIGHAN, of Ohio, Mr. POFF, of Virginia, and Mr. MOORE, of West Virginia, as members of the Joint Commit-

tee on Immigration and Nationality Policy on the part of the House.

The message also informed the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of section 3, Public Law 86-380, the Speaker had appointed Mr. IKARD, of Texas, Mr. FOUNTAIN, of North Carolina, and Mrs. DWYER, of New Jersey, as members of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations on the part of the House.

The message further informed the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 85-305, the Speaker had appointed Mr. TUCK, of Virginia, Mr. BOLLING, of Missouri, Mr. SCHWENGLER, of Iowa, and Mr. GOODLING, of Pennsylvania, as members of the Civil War Centennial Commission on the part of the House.

The message also informed the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 301 of the 78th Congress, the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries had appointed Mr. ZELENSKY, of New York, Mr. DOWNING, of Virginia, Mr. RAY, of New York, and himself [Mr. BONNER], as chairman of said committee, to serve as an ex officio member, as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in 1961, on the part of the House.

The message further informed the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of section 194, title 14, United States Code, the chairman of the Committee on

Merchant Marine and Fisheries had appointed Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER, of California, Mr. LENNON, of North Carolina, Mr. MAILLIARD, of California, and himself [Mr. BONNER], as chairman of said committee, to serve as an ex officio member, as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy for the year 1961, on the part of the House.

The message announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 4884) to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to authorize Federal financial participation in aid to dependent children of unemployed parents, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 4884) to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to authorize Federal financial participation in aid to dependent children of unemployed parents, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR DISPENSED WITH

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour for the transaction of routine business. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Education Subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were presented, and referred as indicated:

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF ROME AIR MATERIEL COMMAND—CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the New York State Legislature has adopted a concurrent resolution urging that the President and the Congress take such action as may be necessary to prevent the transfer of Rome Air Materiel from Griffiss Air Force Base. This is an area of substantial labor surplus. Should this

shift take place, about 7,000 civilian jobs would be removed from the area. It would amount to an economic and social disaster for the whole area. It would indeed be a travesty if the Congress were to pass a depressed area bill tomorrow while at the same time the Department of Defense aggravated conditions in what is today one of the worst depressed areas in New York State.

I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION TO MEMORIALIZE THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE SUCH ACTION AS IS REQUIRED TO FORESTALL THE TRANSFER OF THE AIR MATERIEL COMMAND FROM GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE

Whereas the proposed transfer of the Air Materiel Command now located at the Griffiss Air Base in Oneida County to a new site will cause a severe economic setback for the cities of Utica and Rome and the surrounding territory already hard pressed by unemployment problems; and

Whereas the number of employees affected by such a move on the Government's part is assessed at between 6,000 and 7,000, such employees, many of whom are homeowners, would be obliged to leave their home communities and would be caused great emotional suffering and large financial losses; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the senate concur), That the President and the Congress of the United States be and they are hereby memorialized to take such action as may be necessary to reassess the contemplated action of moving the Air Materiel Command from the Griffiss Air Base to forestall the creating of another possible distressed area in Oneida County; and be it further

Resolved (if the senate concur), That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives and to each Member of the Congress from the State of New York.

By order of the assembly,

ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,

Clerk.

Concurred in, without amendment, by order of the senate.

WILLIAM S. KING,

Acting Secretary.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GRUENING:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4

"Joint resolution relating to legislation concerning domestic gold

"Whereas legislation has been introduced into the U.S. House of Representatives which would direct the U.S. Treasury to pay \$70 per fine ounce for newly mined domestic gold and would require that the Treasury charge \$70 per fine ounce on the sale of gold for domestic, industrial, professional and artistic use; and

"Whereas this legislation would encourage and stimulate the domestic gold production

industry of Alaska and other mining areas of the United States; and

"Whereas the legislation affects only domestic production and will not disturb or unsettle the international monetary relationships of the United States; and

"Whereas the prosperity of the entire country depends in large part on the successful utilization of our great natural resources; and

"Whereas the present decline in U.S. gold production results from many factors, including the fixed gold price of \$35 an ounce; and

"Whereas the revival of the Alaska and the national gold industry could benefit the entire country and could serve as an aid in halting the loss of national gold reserves: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Alaska in second legislature, first session assembled, That the U.S. Congress is respectfully urged to take favorable action on H.R. 2573, raising the price of domestic gold, as introduced by Representative RALPH J. RIVERS; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Honorable John F. Kennedy, President of the United States; the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the Senate; the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the chairmen of the Banking and Currency, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees of the U.S. House of Representatives; to the Honorable E. L. Bartlett and the Honorable Ernest Gruening, Senators from Alaska; and the Honorable Ralph J. Rivers, Representative from Alaska.

"Passed by the house January 31, 1961.

"WARREN A. TAYLOR,

"Speaker of the House.

"Attest:

"ESTHER REED,

"Chief Clerk of the House.

"Passed by the senate February 10, 1961.

"President of the Senate.

"Attest:

"EVELYN K. STEVENSON,

"Secretary of the Senate."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 25

"Joint resolution relating to support for the conveyance of a homestead site to the widow of the late Senator William E. Beltz

"Whereas the Legislature of the State of Alaska has this session expressed, through senate concurrent resolution No. 1, its sorrow at the death of its late esteemed member and president of the senate, William E. Beltz; and

"Whereas it is the wish of the legislature that the work of this outstanding Alaskan on homestead site not be lost to the detriment of his wife and young sons; and

"Whereas the Honorable ERNEST GRUENING, U.S. Senator from Alaska, has introduced a bill in the Senate to convey the homestead site at Unalakleet to Mrs. William E. Beltz; and

"Whereas the members of the Alaska Legislature consider this proposed conveyance a fitting and proper recognition of the services of the late Senator William E. Beltz to his State and the Nation: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Alaska in second legislature, first session assembled, That the Congress is respectfully urged to give favorable consideration to S. 1065 both in honor of the late Senator William E. Beltz and to protect the future of his widow and young sons; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Honorable CLINTON P. AN-

PERSON, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; the Honorable WAYNE N. ASPINALL, chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and the Members of the Alaska delegation in Congress."

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF FORT JOHNSON, N.Y.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Fort Johnson, N.Y., urging that the social security earnings limitation be raised to \$1,800.

I have long felt that the earnings limitation under social security is discriminatory, arbitrary, and unfair to older workers who would like to continue to work and who would personally benefit from doing so. I have introduced a bill this year—S. 12—which would eliminate the earnings limitation altogether. I feel strongly that it is wrong for the Federal Government to have a policy which encourages or forces people to retire when they still could and would like to continue leading active and vigorous lives.

While certain changes in the so-called earnings test were made last year, these changes do not go far enough. Further action is urgently needed. Americans live longer and are healthier than ever before. If they want to continue working and continue contributing to our economy, I believe that they should be encouraged to do so.

I am delighted that the citizens of Fort Johnson have taken an interest in this matter and I urge careful study of their very thoughtful comments as contained in the resolution referred to above.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VILLAGE OF FORT JOHNSON, N.Y.,
March 2, 1961.

Senator K. B. KEATING,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: At the March 2, 1961, meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Fort Johnson, N.Y., with about 60 citizens present in the District No. 12 School, favorable action was requested in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this assemblage of the citizens and officers of the Village of Fort Johnson, N.Y., do wish to convey our approval of the New York State Assembly Resolution (February 21) 98—Eagen—memorializing the Congress to amend the social security law to increase the permissible annual income of recipients under age 70 years to the sum of \$1,800, receive your favorable action."

Motion by Field, seconded by DeGraff, voice vote of unanimous approval.

(NOTE.—This assemblage hopes the Congress will take a realistic view of the above as this top income was fair in 1936 or 1937 when the law was initiated—the cost of living was still somewhat sane; if you had a job and persons of age 65 and 70 were still employed and could get a job, the top of \$1,200 was not too bad. Now, with the unrestricted price and tax increases, this amount is so unrealistic and remote we believe that the average Member of the Congress have not given it much study. The question arises: Could the average lawmaker

live decently on \$1,200 or \$1,800 per year—Have any tried it? Even if a person of 65 or older, with knowledge and skill that should not be allowed to be wasted, could secure a job, how could he afford to take it with such restricted? We feel that the Congress owes the older citizens a chance to live decently.)

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM D. BOICE,
Mayor.
FRANCIS J. TOBIN,
Clerk.

RESOLUTION OF KANSAS ENGINEERING SOCIETY

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the Kansas Engineering Society at its 53d annual meeting held in Great Bend, Kans., February 23 to 25 adopted a resolution in regard to State and Federal legislation relative to the development of our Nation's water resources.

The control of water runoff in the State of Kansas is of vital importance to its future growth and development.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the appropriate committee.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION ON STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION IN DEVELOPMENT OF NATION'S WATER RESOURCES

Whereas the Federal Government is expending large sums of public money in the development of the Nation's water resources; and

Whereas it is recognized that both Federal Government and the States have certain governmental duties and responsibilities and that there is need for legislation to define them in order that each may effectively carry out their respective duties and responsibilities; and

Whereas there is a need for acceleration of research, basic data and development programs; and

Whereas the population and the economy of the State of Kansas and of the Nation is expanding and requiring ever increasing quantities of water to meet the complex needs of this modern civilization, there is need for more emphasis on water supply development for domestic, municipal, industrial, and agricultural and recreational facilities; and

Whereas the water resources committee of the Kansas Engineering Society has studied and endorsed the "Report to the 1961 Kansas Legislature Concerning State Water Policy and Program Needs" as prepared by the Kansas Water Resources Board: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Kansas Engineering Society urge enactment of State and Federal legislation to effectuate the following principles and policies;

1. Through the provision of additional funds between now and fiscal year 1964 to bring primary State water activities up to a level of program operations commensurate with current assigned responsibilities;

2. Through active support for creation of a Federal evapotranspiration research center in Kansas and provision of sufficient funds to permit the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station to prepare a summary report on the evapotranspiration problem;

3. Through establishment of a policy of State assumption of financial responsibility for the initial costs of obtaining needed conservation storage in the major reservoir program and the watershed program;

4. Through the establishment of a policy of State financial assistance to watershed districts and other local units of government in carrying out flood control projects, either singly or in cooperation with other governmental units or agencies, whenever the projects will benefit lands outside the territory of the local unit and whenever the projects in question are determined to be an integral part of a State water resource development plan.

5. Through a legislative council study on means of implementing the new policies recommended in items 3 and 4; and

6. Through a concurrent resolution designed to satisfy the Chief of Army Engineers and the U.S. Congress relative to desired Kansas legislative assurance of recognition of the non-Federal obligations involved in providing water supply in the Milford Reservoir, and to provide similar assurances relative to the four other reservoirs for which similar request for water supply storage have been made; and be it further:

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the U.S. Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources, to the Kansas congressional representatives, and to the water resources committee of the Kansas State Legislature.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BLAKLEY:

S. 1310. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rate of special pension payable to certain persons awarded the Medal of Honor, and for other purposes; and

S. 1311. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$1,800 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from their social security benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. BLAKLEY when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

S. 1312. A bill for the relief of Col. Francis J. McQuillen; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota (for himself, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Mr. MAGNUSON):

S. 1313. A bill to eliminate the category of the "wheat unfit for human consumption" for the purposes of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, and for other purposes; and

S. 1314. A bill to amend the Federal Seed Act, as amended, with respect to screenings of seed; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota (for himself and Mr. BURDICK):

S. 1315. A bill to develop a plan for a system of highways to be known as the Lewis and Clark National Tourway which shall extend from St. Louis, Mo., along the general route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BEALL (for himself and Mr. JOHNSTON):

S.J. Res. 65. Joint resolution designating the week of May 14-20, 1961, as Police Week and designating May 15, 1961, as Peace Officers Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION EXCLUSION OF CUBAN REPRESENTATIVES FROM MEMBERSHIP ON INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD

Mr. BRIDGES submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 18) favoring action to exclude Cuban Government representatives from membership on the Inter-American Defense Board, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the above concurrent resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. BRIDGES, which appears under a separate heading.)

INCREASED RATE OF SPECIAL PENSION PAYABLE TO CERTAIN PERSONS AWARDED THE MEDAL OF HONOR

Mr. BLAKLEY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to increase from \$10 to \$100 monthly the pension payable to holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor, and permit the payment at any age.

The Congressional Medal of Honor is the highest honor that can be conferred upon a member of our armed services. This medal is won only by a deed of personal bravery or self-sacrifice, above and beyond the call of duty.

Less than 3,500 Congressional Medals of Honor have been awarded since it was inaugurated in 1861. In all of World War II only 292 medals were awarded. The holders of this coveted award deserve more than the present \$10 additional a month, after reaching the age of 65.

These American freedom fighters deserve more than a mere token of esteem.

For this reason, I propose a continuous Congressional Medal of Honor that the holder, or his widow, can see and benefit from every month.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of my bill be printed at this point in the RECORD, at the conclusion of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1310) to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rate of special pension payable to certain persons awarded the Medal of Honor, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. BLAKLEY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (b) of section 560 of title 38, United States Code, is amended (1) by striking out "who has attained the age of sixty-five years"; and (2) by striking out "and who was honorably discharged from service by muster out, resignation or otherwise".

SEC. 2. Subsection (a) of section 562 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "\$10" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$100".

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar month which begins after the date of its enactment.

INCREASED AMOUNT PERSONS ARE PERMITTED TO EARN WITHOUT SUFFERING DEDUCTIONS FROM SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Mr. BLAKLEY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to increase the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from their social security benefits to \$1,800.

Presently, an individual can earn only \$1,200 a year before he begins to suffer a loss in his social security benefits.

The retirement restriction prevents older people from working as much as they would like. It keeps them from contributing what they can and what they want to contribute to production and to a stronger economy. Moreover, it prevents them from bettering their own situations and leading more satisfying and rewarding lives.

Most people who get social security benefits do not have large savings or receive large amounts from investments. Savings are soon used to meet medical expenses, to educate their children, or for other pressing immediate needs.

On January 1, 1960, there were about 1½ million people, aged 65, who were receiving no benefits because they earned more than \$1,200 a year.

Because of the high cost of living and the continually rising costs, it is almost impossible for an individual to be able to live on the benefits he receives from social security, with the limitation on earnings at its present rate.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I feel it is necessary that legislation be passed to ease the earnings test requirement.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of my bill be printed at the conclusion of my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1311) to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$1,800 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from their social security benefits, introduced by Mr. BLAKLEY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) (1) paragraphs (1), (3), and (4) (B) of subsection (f) of section 203 of the Social Security Act are each amended by striking out "\$100" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "\$150".

(2) The first sentence of paragraph (3) of such subsection (f) is amended by striking out "except that of the first \$300 of such excess (or all of such excess if it is less than \$300), an amount equal to one-half thereof shall not be included".

(b) Paragraph (1) (A) of subsection (h) of section 203 of such Act is amended by striking out "\$100" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$150".

SEC. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall be effective, in the case of any individual, with respect to taxable years of such individual ending after 1961.

EXCLUSION OF CUBAN REPRESENTATIVES FROM MEMBERSHIP ON INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I am personally grateful, and I believe all Americans owe a debt of gratitude to the nine women who, on March 9 in Washington, demonstrated against having a Cuban Communist sitting on the Inter-American Defense Board.

I congratulate and thank my colleague, the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], for having raised this issue last Friday on the floor of the Senate.

What could be more utterly absurd than to have a known enemy take part in our defense planning? The courageous women drew attention to this suicidal paradox and the U.S. Government should take immediate action to alter it.

A resolution now pending before the Inter-American Defense Board awaiting action by member nations, calls for the removal of the Cuban delegate. I hope Congress will go on record in support of this proposal, urging the administration to back it to the hilt with all the power and prestige of the American people and their Government.

I now offer a concurrent resolution to this effect.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 18) was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas the Government of Cuba has established close diplomatic, economic, and military ties with the several Communist dominated governments dedicated to the overthrow by violence of all nations governed by the republican or democratic processes; and

Whereas such diplomatic, economic, and military ties do in fact constitute a threat to the free nations of the Western Hemisphere; and

Whereas the Inter-American Defense Board is a military planning body composed of army, navy, and air officers of the American Republics, who study and recommend measures for the defense of the Western Hemisphere; and

Whereas it is patently absurd to allow an enemy to sit in on our councils of defense: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President is requested to take such steps as may be necessary to provide for the initiation of action for the exclusion of representatives of the present Government of Cuba from membership on the Inter-American Defense Board, or to support any such action heretofore or hereafter initiated by any other nation or its representatives.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT, 1961—AMENDMENT

Mr. BENNETT submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 1) to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically distressed areas, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERY RESOURCES— ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, on Tuesday last, March 7, I introduced, on behalf of myself and Senators BEALL, BUTLER, CASE of New Jersey, DODD, ENGLE, ERVIN, HOLLAND, JACKSON, JAVITS, JOHNSTON, JORDAN, KEATING, KUCHEL, LONG of Hawaii, LONG of Louisiana, MAGNUSON, MORSE, MUSKIE, NEUBERGER, PASTORE, PELL, and WILLIAMS of New Jersey, a bill, S. 1230, to provide additional assistance to the States for the rehabilitation and development of the country's depleted fishery resources. This sponsorship indicates the breadth of support for this vital measure. All the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coast States are represented.

This is a national program to meet an urgent national need.

At my request, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, of the Department of the Interior, has prepared a table showing how the funds would be distributed under this bill. I ask unanimous consent that the table be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I shall not repeat the reasons I gave in my remarks last week why the early enactment of this legislation is so important for the fisheries industry of the United States. Anyone who has followed closely the steady inroads being

made into our fishery resources by the Japanese and the Russians will readily understand that the United States has been standing still in the development of its own fishery resources. As a matter of fact, Mr. President, it might even be said that, compared to what other nations, such as Russia and Japan have been doing, the United States is steadily losing ground. If we are to stop this regression, we must move promptly to rehabilitate and develop our fisheries resources.

I also ask unanimous consent that the name of the distinguished junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] be added to the list of sponsors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXHIBIT 1

Calculated apportionment of sec. 32 funds to States as called for in the Gruening bill (S. 1230)

State	Value of raw fish landed ¹					Value of manufactured processed fishery products ²					Average value of landings and manufactured products, 1957-59 inclusive		Allocation of funds to States ³
	1957	1958	1959	Total	Average	1957	1958	1959	Total	Average	Thousand dollars	Percent	
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars		Thousand dollars
Alabama	3,235	3,188	3,739	10,162	3,387	5,900	6,297	5,623	17,820	5,940	9,327	0.85	45
Alaska	31,554	33,197	28,787	93,538	31,179	70,472	74,187	61,565	206,224	68,741	99,920	9.10	484
Arkansas	510	901	894	2,305	768						768	.07	4
California	50,854	56,742	47,474	155,070	51,690	160,481	191,293	173,846	525,620	175,207	226,897	20.65	1,090
Connecticut	1,114	1,011	1,096	3,221	1,074	1,589	1,094	1,100	3,783	1,261	2,335	.21	11
Delaware	6,619	5,974	3,795	16,388	5,463	11,545	11,534	9,559	32,638	10,879	16,342	1.49	79
Florida	30,412	30,079	23,227	83,718	27,906	28,327	28,285	30,603	87,215	29,072	56,978	5.19	276
Georgia	3,503	3,597	2,656	9,756	3,252	15,757	18,457	17,051	51,265	17,088	20,340	1.85	98
Hawaii	2,604	2,632	3,179	8,415	2,805	1,777	2,730	4,887	9,394	3,131	5,936	.54	29
Illinois	894	893	776	2,563	854	5,837	4,946	4,928	15,711	5,237	6,091	.55	29
Indiana	15	8	31	54	18	31	22		53	18	36	.003	2
Iowa	355	469	484	1,308	436	3,539	2,720	1,520	7,779	2,593	3,029	.27	14
Kansas	14	5	16	35	12						12	.001	1
Kentucky	913	376	313	1,602	534	811	380	570	1,761	587	1,121	.10	5
Louisiana	18,278	23,295	25,798	67,371	22,457	28,056	36,221	39,338	103,615	34,538	56,995	5.19	276
Maine	16,709	19,024	19,571	55,304	18,435	38,009	40,596	38,130	116,735	38,912	57,367	5.22	278
Maryland	12,188	11,953	12,695	36,836	12,279	25,486	24,920	25,461	75,867	25,289	37,568	3.42	182
Massachusetts	37,936	40,933	40,870	119,739	39,913	64,147	72,242	70,321	206,710	68,903	108,816	9.91	527
Michigan	2,536	2,944	2,681	8,161	2,720	3,671	4,979	3,469	12,119	4,040	6,760	.62	33
Minnesota	1,001	1,010	1,097	3,108	1,036	1,694	1,286	1,286	3,441	1,147	2,183	.20	11
Mississippi	6,715	6,490	6,503	19,708	6,569	21,167	23,248	18,793	63,208	21,069	27,638	2.52	134
Missouri	55	42	35	132	44	1,549	2,307	3,346	7,202	2,401	2,445	.22	12
Montana	5	10	5	20	7						7	.001	1
Nebraska	39	15	39	93	31	18	38	43	99	33	64	.01	1
New Hampshire	386	375	414	1,175	392	597	872	844	2,313	771	1,163	.11	6
New Jersey	12,778	9,021	10,093	31,892	10,631	33,119	26,943	26,414	86,476	28,825	39,456	3.59	191
New York	9,253	8,272	8,966	26,491	8,830	26,007	27,190	27,423	80,620	26,873	35,703	3.25	173
North Carolina	8,123	7,696	8,242	24,061	8,020	6,547	8,457	9,109	24,113	8,038	16,088	1.46	78
North Dakota	54	89	82	175	58		8	7	15	5	63	.01	1
Ohio	3,442	2,681	1,733	7,856	2,619	4,553	4,362	5,290	14,205	4,735	7,354	.67	36
Oklahoma	80	54	49	183	61						61	.01	1
Oregon	5,078	7,345	6,396	19,719	6,573	10,743	23,674	20,281	54,698	18,233	27,806	2.53	134
Pennsylvania	449	185	118	752	251	14,167	12,680	12,570	39,417	13,139	13,390	1.22	65
Rhode Island	4,605	4,137	4,285	13,027	4,342	3,735	3,083	2,733	9,551	3,184	7,826	.68	36
South Carolina	2,815	2,965	2,936	8,716	2,905	1,942	1,514	1,556	5,012	1,671	4,576	.42	22
South Dakota	131	72	160	363	121						121	.01	1
Tennessee	777	646	570	1,993	664						664	.06	3
Texas	34,249	31,963	26,295	92,447	30,816	43,606	48,039	40,785	132,430	44,143	74,939	6.82	363
Virginia	20,256	24,745	25,750	70,751	23,584	25,125	28,852	31,093	85,070	28,357	51,941	4.73	252
Washington	19,320	25,426	21,529	66,275	22,092	39,172	44,306	40,282	123,760	41,253	65,345	5.77	307
Wisconsin	2,906	2,911	2,720	8,537	2,846	2,298	2,407	2,640	7,345	2,448	5,294	.48	25
Wyoming			2	2									
Total	353,720	373,311	346,051	1,073,082	357,694	710,533	770,344	732,554	2,213,431	740,810	1,098,504	100.00	5,321

¹ Value of landings represents ex vessel value.

² Value of manufactured processed fishery products represents the gross amount received by the manufacturer at the point of production.

³ Allocation of funds is based on the ratio of the 1957-58 and 1959 average value of

landings and manufactured fishery products applied to 30 percent of the duty on fishery commodities in 1959 which amounted to \$5,321,000.

Source: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

PROPOSED CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of Senators CASE of New Jersey, ENGLE, KEATING, and SCOTT be included as cosponsors of S. 1253, S. 1254, S. 1255, S. 1256, S. 1257, S. 1258, and S. 1259, the civil rights bills I introduced on Wednesday, March 8.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRANSFER OF OIL SHALE EXPERIMENTAL FACILITIES AT RIFLE, COLO.—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of March 9, 1961, the name of Mr. BENNETT was added as an additional cosponsor of the bill (S. 1277) to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of the naval oil shale reserves, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. ALLOTT on March 9, 1961.

TREATY WITH CANADA ON AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from Executive G, 87th Congress, 1st session, the Convention Between the United States of America and Canada for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion With Respect to Taxes on the

Estates of Deceased Persons, and that the treaty, together with the President's message be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message from the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Convention Between the United States of America and Canada for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion With Respect to Taxes on the Estates of Deceased Persons, signed at Washington on February 17, 1961.

I also transmit for the information of the Senate the report by the Secretary of State with respect to the convention.

The convention has the approval of the Department of State and the Department of the Treasury.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 13, 1961.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4510) to provide a special program for feed grains for 1961; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. COOLEY, Mr. POAGE, Mr. JONES of Missouri, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. QUIE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

Documents relating to the celebration of the 125th anniversary of Wheeling, W. Va.

THE GREATEST BENEFIT—PRIVATE OR PUBLIC POWER DEVELOPMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, a guest editorial and an editorial response which appeared in Mel Ruder's *Hungry Horse News*, at Columbia Falls, Mont., again highlighted the controversy over whether a private or a public hydroelectric power development brings the greatest benefit to a local economy.

I have always felt that there was room for both. There are a number of places where private development is simply not enough. I believe in maximum development. Large Federal projects provide multipurpose benefits, whereas the outlook of private enterprise is more limited.

These editorials point out the increased amount of local taxes provided

by private utilities. This is true, but there are many benefits which come as a result of the construction of a project such as Hungry Horse Dam. The local authorities do not receive taxes on the Federal property; but projects of this sort do attract large industries such as the Anaconda aluminum plant, which now accounts for more than 20 percent of Flathead County's total assessed valuation. These large Federal projects provide large volumes of hydroelectric power which attract new industries and development. The private utility projects are designed to meet customer needs. The Kerr Dam, the Cabinet Gorge Dam, and the Noxon Rapids Dam have not attracted any new industry; in fact, these projects would not have been feasible if it had not been for the large reservoir created by Hungry Horse Dam. The projects owned by the Washington Water Power Co. at Noxon and at Cabinet Gorge, in western Montana, contribute very little beyond local taxes. The vast majority of the power generated at those plants is exported out of Montana, not utilized within the State. The greatest benefit for Montana can come only from power generated in Montana, for use in Montana.

The private utilities have sound business reasons for what they do; but it is also a recognized fact that Federal multipurpose power projects have done much for the development of the State, and they can do more under an enlightened natural-resource program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks the two editorials which appeared in the February 24 issue of the *Hungry Horse News*.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the *Hungry Horse News*, Feb. 24, 1961]

MORE POWER TO THEM

Thompson Falls and Polson are in a squabble about hydroelectric power and we wish there were more towns in Montana to join in the fight.

Who has the biggest hydroelectric output in the State? This is the question which is irking Thompson Falls because Polson letterheads make that claim for Kerr Dam of the Montana Power Co.

Thompson Falls says that the Polson claim is outdated and is an affront because the Washington Water Power Co.'s Noxon Rapids Dam is now the largest.

Both of these dams are owned by private industry and they pay taxes not only to the county governments and the school districts in which they are located, but they pay income and corporation taxes to the State and Federal Government, and a special electrical license tax on gross income to the general fund of the State of Montana.

We wish that Helena and Great Falls and Columbia Falls and Ennis, and other places in Montana could get into the squabble, for each has hydroelectric power plants.

We might add another facet to the quarrel, also.

What would happen to the Montana State general fund and the county and school treasuries in a number of Montana communities if they had privately owned, tax paying, publicly regulated powerplants instead of the tax-free plants they now have?

Glasgow is struggling to accommodate its economy to the upsurge of population connected with the air base, and most of the

people who came to the country own nothing and pay no taxes.

How much better off the county would be if it could collect taxes on a privately owned powerplant at the Fort Peck Dam, instead of depending on Government handouts based on the impacted area theory.

Lewis and Clark County might be able to reduce its property tax rate if it could collect on the new Canyon Ferry plant.

The same is true of Flathead County, home of Hungry Horse Dam, where there is considerable economic distress due to depression in the lumber industry.

Canyon Ferry, Hungry Horse, and Fort Peck could add considerably to the State's general fund if they paid corporation license tax and electric energy production tax.

Thompson Falls and Polson are to be congratulated on their powerplants. We wish there were more like them.

[From the *Hungry Horse News*, Feb. 24, 1961]

JOINING THE BATTLE

The Helena Independent-Record in a recent editorial stated "Thompson Falls and Polson are in a squabble about hydroelectric power and we wish there were more towns in Montana to join in the fight."

The *Hungry Horse News* is reprinting the Helena editorial (above) and joining the battle.

Our first point is that a federally built dam, Hungry Horse, has made a larger mark in resultant increase of tax base, and year-around jobs for Montana citizens than has either Montana Power Co.'s Kerr Dam or the Washington Water Power Co., Noxon Rapids project.

Hungry Horse Dam brought the Anaconda Aluminum Co. plant to the Flathead where 518 men are employed with a \$3,500,000 annual payroll in this valley. The Anaconda Aluminum Co. tax bill for 1960 was a heavy \$682,128.91. Valuation of the Anaconda Aluminum Co. property in Flathead County is on tax rolls for \$20,090,225 approximately the same as the figure for the entire city of Kalispell.

The aluminum plant brought by Hungry Horse Dam accounts for more than 20 percent of the Flathead's total assessed valuation of \$90,306,699.

We'd like to see the figures again as to the tax boost to Lake County brought by Kerr Dam, and the gain to Sanders County as a result of Noxon Rapids. They are substantial, but Hungry Horse has done better in bringing tax paying industry and jobs.

Polson makes considerable point of telling about their dam being twice as high as Niagara. Hungry Horse is more than three times as high.

Furthermore it is the water stored behind Hungry Horse that made it possible for Kerr Dam to add generators, and the construction of Noxon Rapids. The total storage capacity of Noxon reservoir, when full, is equivalent to the discharge of Hungry Horse Dam in 1 week in the spring. We haven't heard that Washington Water Power or Montana Power Co. are paying for Hungry Horse stored water that turns their turbines.

Perhaps the Helena newspaper is familiar with Canyon Ferry being built as a Federal project and then being turned over to the Montana Power Co., system with some resemblance to a gift.

Were we the newspaper in Helena we would look further into the situation of that dam on the Missouri River that apparently has helped Montana Power Co. but not Lewis and Clark County. This is a captive dam that to get its power to customers must use Montana Power Co. lines. We aren't blaming Montana Power Co., a shrewd, active business concern.

In Montana these days we hear much about Fort Peck not bringing industry and exporting power from the State. At the

same time there's praise for Noxon Rapids and Cabinet Gorge Dams that use Montana water to develop power, virtually all exported. We wish the concern of the legislature in Helena over exporting Montana resources downstream would include private as well as public power dams. Furthermore, we are proud of what Hungry Horse Dam, a Federal project, has done for Montana.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S FINE RECORD

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, in its March 1961 issue, under the heading "The Country Is Ready," the Progressive, an excellent magazine published in Madison, Wis., and founded 52 years ago by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Sr., has published an admirable editorial estimate of President Kennedy's first weeks in office. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed at this point in the RECORD, in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE COUNTRY IS READY

In this space, last month, we attempted a tentative assessment of the beginnings of the Kennedy administration. It turned out to be much more of an on the one hand and on the other editorial than we had intended. Our enthusiasm was greater than that. And it has grown. We know how I. F. Stone, the crusading Washington commentator, must have felt when he wrote in his Weekly that his enthusiasm was a bit embarrassing, that it was much like the prophet Jeremiah being caught giving three lusty cheers. For our part, we intend to maintain a critical vigilance, but there is no doubt that our chronic crankiness of the past decade is melting rapidly in the glow of the fine words and good deeds of President Kennedy and his associates.

We like the style and poise and freshness with which the new President approaches Congress and the country. We admire the sharpness of his mind, the range of his interests, the clarity of his speech, and, most of all, his awareness of the Nation's needs and his commitment to affirmative action. And we are pleased, too, to see the English language restored to official use.

We were especially impressed by the swiftness and decisiveness with which President Kennedy moved to proclaim civilian supremacy in the formulation of American foreign policy. That was the clear-cut purpose of the White House decision to crack down on the warlike utterances planned by Adm. Arleigh E. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations. The admiral proposed to deliver an address in which he would personally take a stand for severing diplomatic relations with the Russians, as he has so many times before. His theme was reported to be the total futility of negotiations with the Soviets.

The White House firmly put a stop to this dangerous nonsense, serving notice that the United States has a unified foreign policy and will no longer tolerate the confusion of counsel that prevailed for so long under Mr. Kennedy's predecessor. Curiously, in acting as it did, the Kennedy Administration showed that it was mindful of the warning uttered by former President Eisenhower in what was certainly one of his finest hours, his farewell address to the Nation. Mr. Eisenhower rose above partisan issues and personal considerations, to speak up, as a lifelong military man, against the perils of permitting the military to dominate the civil power of the country.

Two Republican bitter-enders, Senators Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, and Barry Goldwater, of Arizona, raised feeble protests against President Kennedy's "gag rule," but most of the rest of the Nation rejoiced in the President's resolute insistence that the military brass must not be permitted, through oratorical broadsides against countries with which we are negotiating, to imperil the President's pursuit of peace.

As he went about the task of completing his official family, President Kennedy made appointment after appointment that stirred new hope in the hearts of American progressives. Such an appointment, for example, was that of Edward R. Murrow to serve as Director of the U.S. Information Administration. Murrow, a distinguished newscaster and analyst who won his liberal spurs in a courageous struggle against McCarthyism, gave up a post that paid more than \$200,000 a year to serve his country at less than one-tenth that amount. His opening statement—"Whatever is done will have to stand on a rugged basis of truth"—carried the authentic Murrow ring.

The team that Mr. Kennedy put together in the critical field of foreign economic aid is superb. George Ball, Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs, is a seasoned international lawyer and close friend of Adlai Stevenson. Henry Labouisse, Director of the International Cooperation Administration, is one of the outstanding career civil servants of our time. Frank Coffin, chosen to head the Development Loan Fund, was one of the rising stars in the House of Representatives until he left that body to wage a hopeless fight for Governor of Maine.

Other appointments that struck our fancy were those of Frank McCullough, long time able assistant to Senator PAUL H. DOUGLAS, to serve as Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard historian, to a special post in the White House; Norman Clapp, once secretary to the late Robert M. La Follette, Jr., to head the Rural Electrification Administration; Prof. William L. Cary of the Columbia University Law School, to head the Securities and Exchange Commission; and Joseph C. Swidler, whose long experience as General Counsel of the Tennessee Valley Authority makes him eminently qualified to head the scandal-ridden Federal Power Commission.

In the significant area of ambassadorial appointments the President seems to have chosen wisely, for the most part, although there are several selections of doubtful wisdom. Gone seems to be the old practice of appointing campaign contributors with no special knowledge of the country to which they are accredited and no real competence in the fields of diplomacy and foreign affairs.

Mr. Kennedy's best selections in this field, in our judgment, were those of George Kennan, Ambassador to Yugoslavia; David Bruce, Ambassador to London; Llewellyn Thompson, to remain as Ambassador to the Soviet Union; Livingston T. Merchant, Ambassador to Canada; Edwin Reischauer, Harvard's Far Eastern expert, Ambassador to Japan; Ellsworth Bunker, now Ambassador in India, to serve in Brazil; Kenneth Galbraith, the gifted Harvard economist, Ambassador to India; and Charles F. Bohlen, once our brilliant Ambassador to the Soviet Union, to act as principal adviser on Soviet affairs in the State Department.

All in all, President Kennedy has shown an extraordinary capacity to attract some of the Nation's ablest men to government posts by somehow making a career of public service exciting and alluring to men who had far greater security and earned much more money in the positions they are leaving behind.

The Chief Executive has been endlessly active on the legislative front as well. He has fired message after message at Congress proposing action on a wide variety of fronts.

But before launching his barrage he acted to secure his left flank by employing the powers of the Presidency to persuade a reluctant House of Representatives to enlarge the membership of its Rules Committee so that the committee could not continue to exercise a strangling control over liberal legislation.

The President's state of the Union address to Congress was a welcome contrast to the lullabies presented by his predecessor. "We take office," he said, "in the wake of 7 months of recession, 3½ years of slack, 7 years of diminished economic growth, and 9 years of falling farm prices." Mr. Kennedy not only called a recession a recession, but enumerated its profoundly disturbing manifestations: growing, and in many cases chronic, unemployment; an increasing tide of bankruptcies; a declining growth rate, already one of the lowest among the industrialized nations of the world, falling business profits and investment; declining construction—and despite all this, rising prices.

It seemed to us, and we were by no means alone in this, that the Chief Executive's prognosis was stronger than his prescription. In fact, there was an audible sigh of relief in conservative circles that the President has been so cautious in proposing action to meet the urgent challenge he presented so boldly. Thus, the Wall Street Journal was pleased that the economic proposals were "rather modest." The New York Times liked the "caution approach." And Representative CHARLES A. HALLECK, arch-Tory leader of Republican forces in the House of Representatives, seemed almost to express political disappointment at the softness of the Kennedy approach when he said: "We find no great quarrel with them [the President's antirecession proposals] but we do not find them earth shaking."

This curious note seems to run through most of Mr. Kennedy's speeches since he became President—a bold statement of the problems followed by a somewhat less forthright approach to the solution. We doubt this is evidence of weakness or vacillation, but rather of a shrewd, perhaps too shrewd, political strategy to gain immediately minimal ground from those who are relieved to find they are not called upon to surrender altogether. Roscoe Drummond phrased this point well when he wrote for the New York Herald Tribune that the President fully believes that much more needs to be asked of Congress and the country but feels he does not yet possess the political prestige and the national influence to ask for more at this time.

If President Kennedy did not detail a wide-ranging blueprint for action and spell out the sacrifices that such a program will demand from the affluent of our society, he succeeded in striking a refreshing note of realism in contrast to the 8 years of complacency and paternal reassurances that went before. His solemn pledge to do everything that needs to be done to revive and expand our faltering economy represents a watershed in recent American political and economic history. He has laid the groundwork. He must now prove himself a master of timing. For the country is ready—ready to follow him in a bold program of social and economic action designed to banish recession and put America on the high road to the goal of equality of opportunity for all.

DEATH OF HERMAN A. LOWE

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, all of us who knew him during his Washington years were saddened, I am sure, by the death yesterday of the distinguished journalist, Herman A. Lowe. He was known to many of us, and he and his

wife, who worked so closely together, were very popular members of the press corps.

In his career in public service and newspaper work, Herman Lowe was a consistent force for good and for a better life for his fellow man. He served for a number of years as a reporter for Philadelphia newspapers, and also operated a news bureau here in Washington. In 1946, he won the Sigma Delta Chi special citation for Washington correspondents.

More recently, Herman Lowe was associated with the Albert Einstein Memorial Medical Center in Philadelphia. He was always dedicated to public service. As a resident of Pennsylvania, he was extremely active in the political and community life of his State.

All of us who knew Mr. Lowe and who know Mrs. Lowe will, I know, want to join in extending our deepest sympathy to her and her fine family at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator desire to close morning business before asking for a quorum call, or to have the quorum call before closing the morning business?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I would like to have a quorum call before closing morning business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT — OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair announces the appointment of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER], to be a member of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, to fill an existing vacancy.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE

The VICE PRESIDENT. In view of the retirement of the Senator from Delaware, Mr. Frear, from the board, the Chair appoints the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] to be a member of the board of directors of Gallaudet College.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair announces the appointment of the following Senators to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Military Academy: Senator BIBLE, Senator MCCARTHY, and Senator DWORSHAK.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the following Senators to the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Naval Academy: Senator STENNIS, Senator WILLIAMS of New Jersey, and Senator MUNDT.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the following Senators to the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy: Senator MONROE, Senator YOUNG of North Dakota, and Senator CANNON.

THE BOTTOM OF THE RECESSION

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, it was very gratifying to note that Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges stated yesterday, "I think we have hit the bottom" of the recession and the Nation's economy can start to move upward. An Associated Press release noted that on the AV-radio interview ABC, "Issues and Answers," Secretary Hodges painted that hopeful picture for the future.

Mr. President, I particularly bring this to the attention of the Members of Congress because on previous occasions in the Senate Chamber I indicated at the time of President Kennedy's delivery of the Union message and his economic message that I thought his pessimistic picture of the economy of our country was rather overstated and overdrawn. Also, since the President's message there has been much loose talk with respect to the so-called recession in the country, and I was obliged to make the comment that there was such a thing that the country could be talked into a state of recession.

On February 17 in the Washington Post and Times Herald there was an article by Mr. J. A. Livingston, who writes for the financial page, entitled "Kennedy's Crying Towel Can Impair Confidence." On the same day, I noted another article by Mr. Bernard D. Nossiter, featured writer for the Washington Post, entitled "First Hints That Slump Has Hit Bottom Appear." Both of these articles were placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on February 20. Sylvia Porter, who writes regularly for the Washington Evening Star, wrote an article entitled "Your Money's Worth—Kennedy's Cautious Program," in which she stated:

So far the Kennedy administration has done little more to combat the current business downturn than a Nixon administration would have done, and to date it actually has shown more caution on anti-slump moves than the Eisenhower administration showed during the last downturn in 1958.

This article of February 21 was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 22.

Mr. President, I know I have been criticized for taking issue with President Kennedy and some of the members of his administration for overplaying the state of the economy of our coun-

try, some even going to the extent of calling it a depression, when all the time sound economists and statisticians whose business it is to evaluate the economic condition of our country indicated by their reports and projections that the recession, if that is the word which fits the occasion, was leveling off in January with signs of upturn actually appearing.

We are all aware that unemployment had reached a high figure and that there were weak spots in our economy in certain parts of the country. However, the unemployment situation is one which contains many factors which are too numerous to mention at this point. However, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an article by Mr. J. A. Livingston in the Washington Post and Times Herald which asks some searching questions in how to correct the unemployment problem in the United States in this era of automation. I also ask unanimous consent that an article by Bernard D. Nossiter, March 11, Washington Post and Times Herald, "Recession Checked, New Statistics Show," and an Associated Press release "Retail Sales, Job Figures Show Upturn" Washington Star, March 11, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 12, 1961]

TREAT THE DISEASE, NOT THE SYMPTOMS

(By J. A. Livingston)

Why is unemployment so high and so stubborn?

Insufficient economic growth, says Walter W. Heller, chairman of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers.

Structural economic change, says William McChesney Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Congressional Joint Economic Committee performed a useful service in bringing these two diagnoses into head-on juxtaposition.

At 5,705,000, unemployment is at a post-war high. Sixty-eight out of every 1,000 persons in the labor force are out of work—far too many for the comfort of those who are employed. Something's out of whack. Something must be corrected.

Even if we have an upturn in industrial activity soon, as Heller and Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon both think likely, even if February is the high in unemployment this year, as seems likely, it will not solve the problem. We'd still have a too-high proportion of workers—perhaps 60 per thousand—looking for jobs throughout most of the year.

RUSH FROM GOVERNMENT

By pushing ahead in the Government sectors of the economy—education, schools, health, highways—we'll cure the Nation's long-term economic lassitude, argues Heller.

If we can utilize our resources fully—our manpower, our steel, our machinery—then we can add about \$50 billion a year in gross national output. That would more than provide for the taxes to cover the costs of enlarged Government outlays. It would catapult the country out of a budget deficit into a budget surplus.

To Martin, attempts to "reduce structural unemployment by massive monetary and fiscal stimulation" would have to be carried to such lengths as to create serious new problems of an inflationary character—at a time when consumer prices are at a record high."

Why? Because in the postwar era, U.S. industry didn't stand still. Nor did the U.S. workman. Industry introduced new machinery, requiring highly skilled operators with fast reflexes. Labor unions bargained for higher wages. The rise in wages created further pressure for labor-saving, cost-reducing equipment.

JOBLESSNESS A SYMPTOM

Technological change, compounding like money in the savings bank, has caused an undertow of unemployment. Auto plants are more efficient. Smaller automobiles require less steel from steel mills which are more automated. Coal is less widely used; mining more mechanized. Aluminum competes with steel and copper and plastics with wood, tile, and metals.

Let's be frank about it. Unemployment is a symptom of shifts in consumer demand. It's the way people express themselves about what merchants and manufacturers offer. They say, "Coal's cheaper, but oil's cleaner." They say, "I'll make my 5-year-old auto do another year." They say, "I can't afford that, the price is too high." They say, "Sure, we want another school and a better hospital, but where's the money coming from? Taxes are too high already." They say, "I think I'll just save my money."

Long-term unemployment is a symptom of economic maladjustment. Do we treat the symptoms—the unemployed—the disease, or both?

GROWTH AS A BYPRODUCT

Per Jacobson, chairman of the International Monetary Fund, offers this wisdom:

"The main thing for a country is always to take at any given time the measures which are appropriate to the circumstances of that time. The result, over a stretch of years, will be the attainment of a sustained and satisfactory level of growth and, consequently, of an improvement in the real income per head of population. So many things in life, such as happiness and reputation, are a byproduct of proper behavior and often escape one if an attempt is made to achieve them directly.

We need to tackle unemployment as a symptom of maladjustment. We need to retrain and relocate workers whose jobs have been beset by progress. We need to encourage labor-management contracts which reduce unit costs. We need to provide greater worker mobility by making it possible to transfer pension and severance-pay benefits from industry to industry and company to company. We need to embark on social sector programs—education, health, etc.—on their merit, not as means growth and reemployment.

Let's be frank about education. A nation of college graduates in 1975 will be fine, in and of itself, but it won't help this generation's unemployed 60-year-old coal miners or technologically displaced steelworkers—only the grandsons. We've got a long-term problem, all of us—from President Kennedy down. We've got more thinking to do about it. We've got to get rid of these symptomatic blotches, not cover them up. I don't profess to be the sure-cure doctor.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 11, 1961]
RECESSION CHECKED, NEW STATISTICS SHOW
(By Bernard D. Nossiter)

The strongest evidence yet that the recession is touching bottom poured out of the Government's statistical mills yesterday.

The number of workers drawing jobless pay fell a little for only the second time since late September. This was dramatic, but much less important than another fact: The number receiving unemployment pay for 4 weeks in February increased far less than the rise in the same period during the 1958 slump.

The other piece of good news came from retailers. Their sales increased a shade in February after falling for 3 months.

In testimony on Monday, Chairman Walter W. Heller of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers singled out retail sales as a key measure of whether the turnaround is at hand. If retail sales—after allowing for seasonal changes—showed a gain, Heller said, he would have more confidence in estimates that the slump is ending.

The unemployment story came from the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security. For the week ended February 25, it reported that the total receiving jobless pay fell 13,500 to 3,408,800. This is still very high, just a bit under the all-time record of the week before. Moreover, a bigger drop is normal at this time of year when warmer weather opens up work for the building trades. But economists were cheered by the fact that the employment figures were moving in a normal direction.

The number of jobless pay recipients had been increasing steadily since the week ended October 1, except for a fluke week in mid-January.

The experts attached greater importance to the 4-week record. In the 28 days ended February 25, the jobless pay rolls expanded by 51,000; in the same 1958 period—with another month of recession to go—the rise was nearly 400,000.

This looks as if it conflicts with the overall employment report for February showing a rise of 300,000 to 5.7 million. But there is no conflict. The overall total is based on a survey in a mid-February week. Moreover, after allowing for seasonal influences, the unemployment rate rose by a negligible amount.

The retail picture was drawn by the Commerce Department in a preliminary report. Total sales in February were \$15.1 billion, compared to \$15.7 billion in January. But after allowing for differences in the number of business days and seasonal influences, the Department figured that sales rose 1 percent above January. Both hard and soft goods stores registered small gains.

[From the Evening Star, Mar. 11, 1961]

RETAIL SALES, JOB FIGURES SHOW UPTURN

A step-up in the Nation's economic pace was signaled today in two areas—jobs and retail sales.

The improvements were small but strengthened the hopes of officials that the recession may have reached bottom and begun an upturn.

For the first time since last October, the number of workers drawing unemployment compensation benefits went down during the week that ended February 25. The figures were announced yesterday by the Labor Department.

And the Commerce Department said yesterday that retail sales for February were about 1 percent above January, after allowances for seasonal variations and the difference in the number of trading days.

However, both agencies noted that the improvement was slight.

The Labor Department said that although the February 25 figure was slightly below the previous week's record of 3,422,300 it still represented a record jobless volume for this time of year. The drop was 13,500 to 3,408,800.

The rate of unemployment among all workers insured for jobless benefits was 8.4 percent during the week that ended February 25. In the same week of 1960, the rate was 5.5 percent with a 2,155,800 total.

The Labor Department's Employment Security Bureau also reported that the volume of new benefit claims dropped by 8,100 to 425,700 during the week ended March 4.

This was attributed to the end of the recent airlines strike and expanding outdoor work due to improved weather conditions.

The Commerce Department said although retail sales for February totaled \$15.1 bil-

lion this figure still was 1.5 percent below February 1960.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLAKLEY in the chair). Is there further morning business?

CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST LEGISLATION

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the Senate Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery of the Committee on Government Operations has recently released a report of a staff study which, in my judgment, deserves particular careful attention by the American public and the Congress. The report relates to conflict-of-interest legislation and refers in commendatory terms to the very excellent studies of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York on this subject.

Mr. President, it is well known that our present conflict-of-interest laws are ambiguous, confusing, and unduly restrictive in their application. They place roadblocks in the way of many qualified Americans who might otherwise accept Government positions. Any citizen who is sincerely interested in serving his country should not be faced with such unnecessary financial sacrifices.

Another and very crucial problem in this area is that our conflict-of-interest laws presently permit a double standard of morality in service to the Government. The public has a right to expect dedicated and loyal service from all branches of the Federal Government. Yet, by discriminatory legislation, the Congress has set a standard for the executive branch without extending provisions of the law to the legislative branch.

It is my hope that the Committee on the Judiciary will profit from this study by the Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery and that the committee will soon consider the several bills which my distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and I have introduced to coordinate our several conflict of interest statutes affecting the executive branch and to apply similar provisions to employees of the legislative branch. S. 603, the bill in our package which would set up a comprehensive code for the executive branch, closely follows the recommendations of the Association of the Bar of the city of New York.

The National Policy Machinery Subcommittee report comments in detail on the recommendations made by the Association of the Bar of New York City. This group's special committee on the Federal conflict of interest laws has made an outstanding contribution to an understanding of the problem by the Congress.

As mentioned above, the conflict of interest package introduced by the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and myself is modeled on the work of the New York Bar Association. These bills and similar bills have been before this body for years. We have sufficient information to get to work right now. We can

and should get the legislative wheels moving on these bills.

On February 8, 1961, the Senate Judiciary Committee requested reports on S. 603 from the Attorney General and the Civil Service Commission. With special reference to the report of the National Policy Machinery Subcommittee, I feel it is important that the reports of the Attorney General and Civil Service Commission be expedited in order that the Senate can carefully study and review them in conjunction with the above referred to report of the Government Operations Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery.

INVESTIGATION OF MATTERS RELATING TO MIGRATORY LABOR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 61, Senate Resolution 86.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the senior Senator from Montana aware that the Senate is still in the morning hour?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to have the resolution considered during the morning hour.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 86) to investigate matters pertaining to migratory labor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 86) to investigate matters pertaining to migratory labor, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with an amendment, on page 2, line 15, after the word "than", to strike out "\$1,200" and insert "\$1,400", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under section 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to migratory labor including, but not limited to, such problems as (a) the wages of migratory workers, their working conditions, transportation facilities, housing, health, and educational opportunities for migrants and their children, (b) the nature of and the relationships between the programs of the Federal Government and the programs of State and local governments and the activities of private organizations dealing with the problems of migratory workers, and (c) the degree of additional Federal action necessary in this area.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be fixed so that his gross rate shall not be less

by more than \$1,400 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the department or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

Sec. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

Sec. 4. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$50,000 shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, S. Res. 86 was reported to the Committee on Rules and Administration unanimously by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The resolution was reported unanimously by the Committee on Rules and Administration. The money request this year is \$50,000, which is the same amount that was requested last year.

Subcommittee savings, in the amount of approximately \$25,000, in the form of unexpended budget funds, have been returned to the contingent fund of the Senate. Such a saving, from \$50,000, was possible because certain free services were rendered the committee by experts in their particular field.

It is my hope the Senate will agree to this particular resolution. I point out that all the personnel of the subcommittee have not been paid for approximately 5 weeks.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I simply wonder what good the investigation would do. The House of Representatives in the past has investigated problems in connection with migratory workers when it studied the Mexican farm labor bill.

Judging from the experience we had last year, it seems to me that an effort is being made to place the Mexican laborer in the same category with the migratory worker. Last year, as will be recalled, objection was urged to the extension of the so-called Mexican farm labor bill. The truth of the matter is that many people in this country do not like so-called stoop labor. This is the type labor necessary to harvest many of our vegetables. That is why it is necessary for us to obtain labor from Mexico. If perchance we are compelled to put all of the domestic migratory laborers in the same category as the Mexican laborer, in my judgment the cost to the farmer will be so great that he will have to resort to more and more mechanization. This will result in abolishment of quite a few opportunities for employment.

I am very hopeful that if and when the extension of the Mexican farm labor bill comes before the committee of which I am chairman this year, our efforts will not be hampered by any proposed hearings of this subcommittee. Last year this subcommittee was very articulate in its opposition to the Mexican farm labor bill.

Yet, I am told that the farmers of California, as well as those of Arizona and other border States, would be severely handicapped if they are not allowed to hire Mexicans to do some of this so-called stoop labor, which most of our labor force declines to do. I know how futile it is for me to stand here and try to save money by my opposition to these special committees. My stand on this subject is well known. But I thought I would bring to the attention of the Senate the possibility that this committee would do what it did last year, that is, oppose the extension of the Mexican farm labor bill.

I repeat that if we must treat the Mexican laborer in the same way as we treat the domestic migratory worker, farmers in those States where such labor is needed will suffer considerably.

I express the hope that if and when hearings of the subcommittee are held, the chairman of the committee, as well as the subcommittee itself, will confine itself to a study of domestic migratory labor and not be instrumental in voicing opposition to an extension of the Mexican farm labor bill when it comes up for consideration before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. NEUBERGER in the chair). The Chair recognizes the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that at this point in the proceedings a portion of the report of the study of migratory labor, including letters addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, by both the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], and also the budget, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpts from the report were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This resolution, as amended, would authorize the expenditure of not to exceed \$50,000 by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, from February 1, 1961, through January 31, 1962, to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to migratory labor, but not limited to, such problems as—

(a) The wages of migratory workers, their working conditions, transportation facilities, housing, health, and educational opportunities for migrants and their children;

(b) The nature of and the relationships between the programs of the Federal Government and the programs of State and local governments and the activities of private organizations dealing with the problems of migratory workers; and

(c) The degree of additional Federal action necessary in this area.

The amendment adopted by the Committee on Rules and Administration, to ac-

commodate recent salary increases, is as follows:

On page 2, line 13, strike out "\$1,200" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,400".

Additional information relative to the proposed inquiry is contained in a letter from Senator LISTER HILL, chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and a memorandum from Senator HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., chairman of the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, both addressed to Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, which letter and memorandum (together with a proposed budget) are as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND
PUBLIC WELFARE,
March 4, 1961.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I am submitting a memorandum and budget relating to Senate Resolution 86, 1st session, 87th Congress, which authorizes this committee to make a comprehensive study of migratory labor. The memorandum has been prepared by Senator HARRISON WILLIAMS, JR., chairman of the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor of this committee.

Senate Resolution 86 has been unanimously approved by the committee and referred to your committee for consideration.

May I express my hope that the Committee on Rules and Administration will be able to take favorable action on Senate Resolution 86 at an early date.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes,

Very sincerely,

LISTER HILL,
Chairman.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND
PUBLIC WELFARE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR,
February 27, 1961.

Memorandum to: Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration.

From: Senator HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.,
chairman, Subcommittee on Migratory Labor.

Re: Senate Resolution 86, authorizing a comprehensive study of migratory labor.

During the 1st session of the 86th Congress, the Senate in approving Senate Resolution 267 on March 24, 1960, authorized the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, "to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to migratory labor." The resolution also authorized the committee to expend a sum not in excess of \$50,000 for this purpose. The committee in turn authorized the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor to carry on the investigation called for by Senate Resolution 267.

The Subcommittee on Migratory Labor had been in existence prior to the adoption of the resolution. It had been created by the full committee on August 5, 1959, under my chairmanship, and had as its majority members, Senators RANDOLPH and MURRAY, and its minority members, Senators GOLDWATER and JAVITS.

As reported by memorandum last year to the Committee on Rules and Administration, the subcommittee held several hearings in the autumn of 1959, both in Washington and in the field, for the dual purpose of obtaining the views of interested parties on bills that had been referred to the subcommittee relating to agricultural minimum wages, child labor, and crew leader registration,

and also to obtain firsthand information about conditions of migratory life and work.

After the subcommittee began operating under authority of Senate Resolution 267, additional hearings and field trips were conducted in various parts of the country. In toto, the subcommittee examined conditions and obtained testimony in eight States and the District of Columbia, ranging from New York to Florida and from the upper Middle West to California.

The hearings have been printed in two parts, and, in addition, a subcommittee print entitled, "The Migrant Farm Worker in America," which is a basic background document, has enjoyed wide distribution and stimulated great interest. An interim report describing in detail the activities of the subcommittee under Senate Resolution 267 is in preparation and will be duly submitted to the Senate.

In accordance with the provisions of Senate Resolution 267, which specified certain areas of study to be examined, the subcommittee has investigated the wages of migratory workers, their working conditions, transportation facilities, housing, health, and educational opportunities for migrants and their children. It has also begun a comprehensive analysis of the nature of and relationship between the programs of the Federal Government and the programs of State and local governments and the activities of private organizations dealing with the problems of migratory workers. Finally, the subcommittee has made certain determinations with respect to the degree of additional Federal action necessary in this area.

The subcommittee in 1960 recommended a number of legislative proposals which are now ready to be processed into law. These proposals included S. 2865, to provide modest grants to States for instruction of migrant adults in basic techniques of modern healthful living; S. 2864, to provide certain payments to assist in improving educational opportunities for migrant children; and S. 2928, to provide financial assistance for housing for migrants. The first two bills were favorably reported to the full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare during the last session, but time factors curtailed further action.

In addition, the subcommittee's work has helped make clear the Federal role with

respect to such matters as crew leader abuses, child labor, and minimum wages. Legislative proposals dealing with these aspects of the problem are in preparation at the present time.

In the course of its investigation, the subcommittee has also looked into the patchwork of State laws affecting migrant labor. These laws, despite conscientious serious enforcement efforts behind them, have made little, if any, significant impact on the lives of our migratory workers. It has become clear, therefore, that most of the critical problems facing migrant workers are predominantly interstate in character and beyond the reach of State action. The subcommittee is convinced that it must continue studies in depth concerning the interstate characteristics of those problems not yet sufficiently delineated to permit definition of what role, if any, is appropriate to the Federal Government.

Subcommittee savings in the form of unexpended budget funds in the amount of approximately \$25,000 will be returned to the contingent fund of the Senate. Such savings were possible because the services of Mr. Frederick R. Blackwell, counsel to the subcommittee, were retained without charge to the subcommittee. In addition, the services of Mr. Robert Locke, subcommittee research assistant, were retained without charge to the subcommittee for a period of 3 months.

The diversified activities of the subcommittee which will be required during the coming session, as well as the greater need for the use of expert consultants and technical advice and assistance, will require a budget equal to that authorized last year. It is of interest to note, however, that despite contemplated diversification and increased scope of the general workload, the number of staff personnel requested in the pending resolution will be no greater than that approved by the Senate last year. In accordance with procedures established by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the proposed resolution makes provision for the appointment of a minority staff member.

The subcommittee requests the approval of the pending resolution by your committee, and submits the attached budget.

HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

Budget

Position	Number	Base salary (per annum)	Gross salary (per annum)	Monthly salary (gross)	Total for period of budget (gross)
STAFF					
Legal and investigative:					
Research director.....	1	\$4,380	\$9,576.07	-----	\$9,576.07
Research assistant.....	2	8,640	17,227.67	-----	17,227.67
Administrative and clerical: Clerk-stenographers.....	2	5,160	11,104.24	-----	11,104.24
Total.....	5	-----	-----	-----	37,907.98
ADMINISTRATION					
Consultants' fees and expenses.....					1,000.00
Contribution to civil service retirement fund (6½ percent of total salaries paid).....					2,464.02
Contribution to employees Federal employees group life insurance (27 cents per month per \$1,000 coverage).....					113.40
Travel (inclusive of field investigations).....					3,500.00
Reimbursable payments to agencies.....					500.00
Hearings (inclusive of reporters' fees).....					1,500.00
Witness fees, expenses.....					500.00
Stationery, office supplies.....					500.00
Communications (telephone, telegraph).....					1,000.00
Newspapers, magazines, documents.....					200.00
Contingent fund.....					814.60
Total.....					12,092.02
Grand total.....					50,000.00

Funds requested, S. Res. 86, \$50,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume the consideration of Calendar No. 63 (S. 1).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Calendar No. 63 (S. 1), a bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically distressed areas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1), to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically distressed areas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, which, under the precedents of the Senate, will be considered for the purpose of amendment as original text and not as an amendment in the first degree.

PEACE CORPS

Mr. MUSKIE. Madam President, in no other area has the imagination and the brilliance of the Kennedy administration shone more brightly than in the establishment of the Peace Corps. In his actions setting up this program to carry the American dream beyond our shores, the President has drawn on the best in our traditions as exemplified in our Declaration of Independence, our Constitution, the Emancipation Proclamation, the New Freedom, the Four Freedoms, point 4, and the Marshall plan. The response given this program demonstrates very clearly that our people are ready and willing to respond to a challenge for higher service in fulfilling the promise of freedom for all peoples.

With the enthusiasm which has greeted the Peace Corps, the administration and the Corps Director, Sargent Shriver, will receive more than their quota of ideas and recommendations as well as personnel. I hesitate to add to the magnitude of their task. At the same time, the problem of international education has been a matter of concern to me, for some time. This area of activity has been assigned top priority in the Peace Corps. In considering the long-range implications of the program, I wish to put forward some suggestions which may be helpful to the administration and to my colleagues in Congress.

I am confident that the Peace Corps will move beyond its present status un-

der Executive order and be given specific authorization under an act of Congress. Although the outlines of the program have not been filled in, it is not too early to look ahead to more permanent emphases and well-defined, specific goals.

As I have said, the President has given top priority to education in the overall objectives of the Peace Corps. He, and members of the staff of the Corps, have mentioned specifically language education, vocational and technical training, programs similar to our Agricultural Extension Service training projects for home and farm, and the construction of rural schools. I am sure that in his planning, Mr. Shriver has in mind a clearly defined set of goals and objectives. I do not anticipate that under this administration we will see any proliferation of unrelated projects.

In an effort to bolster this approach, and to expand it beyond the brief list of projects I have mentioned, I wrote to Mr. Shriver, last week, suggesting another area of education in which the Corps might work. It was my intention to point out the benefits which could be gained by stressing teacher training, with appropriate tools drawn from our experience in the use of modern teaching devices, including audiovisual aids, so-called teaching machines, and other teachers' aids.

By utilizing a program of teacher training, we would have a means of multiplying our efforts through the resources and manpower in the countries in which the program is operating. We would contribute to the long-range development of free nations, especially in those newly emerging countries, by helping to create the professional class which is so essential to a modern society. These highly trained personnel would be able to run industry, to run their government, to train their young people, and above all, to provide leadership.

It is this multiplication factor which intrigues me most. We may train individuals for specific tasks to benefit themselves, but unless we set the stage for expanded training opportunities under local leaders we will condemn these countries to be dependent on us much longer than we or they wish. No greater evidence of our interest in their welfare, as opposed to our own short-term political benefits, could be given than our determination to give them the means to lead themselves.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD my letter to Mr. Shriver.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 11, 1961.

HON. SARGENT SHRIVER,
Director, Peace Corps of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SARGENT: It is evident that the President's Peace Corps is an exciting new idea which has captured the imagination of Americans in all sections of the country.

I am sure you are swamped by the applications of those eager to contribute their services as members of the Corps. I suspect, also, that you do not lack suggestions for useful tasks to which the Corps might apply itself. I cannot resist the urge to add my own.

Since World War II, in our efforts to be of assistance to underdeveloped areas of the world, we have offered economic, military and technical aid. The objective has been to help create conditions under which free institutions could germinate and flourish.

The achievement of this objective has been complicated and made difficult in areas which have never known individual liberty, where the exercise of individual initiative and enterprise are unknown experiences among the masses of the people, where the average citizen is not equipped by education and training to comprehend his own potential and talents, let alone to develop and to apply them. As someone has perceptively stated it: "It is hard to sell democracy to hungry people who cannot read and write."

If these observations have any validity, it seems to me they pinpoint the overriding importance of education to these countries, to their growth and development, to their orientation toward freedom, and to peace in the world.

What are they doing in this connection? What have we done to help them? I am afraid the answers to these questions, in the light of the importance of the objective and the enormity of the task to be performed, must be discouragingly little.

In view of this, the President's statement that the initial emphasis of the Peace Corps would be on education is most encouraging. Certainly this is the greatest single contribution, outside of the fact of the Corps itself, which these citizens will be able to make. The list of teaching activities given by the President and members of your staff—including language training, technical and practical training for vocations and improved living conditions, and rural school construction—represents an excellent framework for direct action in education in underdeveloped areas.

I would like to expand upon this program, however, and suggest several areas which could multiply the impact of our program far beyond the individual teaching experiences we are planning.

What must be done? These underdeveloped nations need their own educational systems. They need their own teachers, their own teacher-training facilities. They need their own programs, geared to their own needs, their own people, their own developing cultures, and they must make the major effort themselves. But, to attain these objectives, they must close a gap represented by centuries of accumulated knowledge and educational programs as we have known them. They need guidance.

We can help them to close that gap. We can help them to teach teachers, to organize programs. In helping them we can put to effective use tools whose potential we have not fully explored in our own education programs; e.g. education films, film strips, the so-called teaching machine, and other educational aids. These can accelerate the progress they so badly need.

The modern aids to education which I have mentioned are ideally suited to rapid training in basic skills. They reduce the problems of language barriers, and they take advantage of our knowledge of better methods of communication. By emphasizing the training of teachers we would be multiplying our effectiveness in those areas where the Peace Corps is in operation. We would be making a major contribution to the development of a pool of skilled teachers and community leaders.

Certainly the unhappy experience in the Congo should teach us the unfortunate effects of a failure to train and develop teachers and administrators in a newly emerging nation which must leap from a relatively simple culture into the complex culture of modern technological society. The people of these countries should en-

joy some of the benefits of this society, not simply suffer from its burdens.

This need not involve the expenditure of huge sums of money by us. The core of the idea is not the construction of a large physical plant in each country involved, but rather to help develop the ability to teach and the opportunity to learn. A teacher and a pupil on either end of a log can be an adequate schoolroom; but such a system will not bridge the gap between one culture and another as rapidly as it must be done. Let us help provide the essentials necessary to begin. If we help the underdeveloped countries make a good beginning, they will do the rest. In the name of economic aid we have done things infinitely more expensive and infinitely less constructive.

It seems to me the Peace Corps is an ideal vehicle to provide the manpower to implement such an effort. What could be more appropriate than to send free citizens of our great democracy to carry knowledge and the means to acquire it, not as propaganda, but as an enlightening, invigorating force into the far reaches of the underdeveloped world through establishing the base and developing the leaders in these countries to spread this knowledge quickly and effectively. Such a gift, and the giver, would never be forgotten by those who receive it.

Sincerely yours,

EDMUND S. MUSKIE,
U.S. Senator.

Mr. MUSKIE. I have recommended the approach of teacher training to the administration to indicate my conviction that this offers great possibilities to give permanent impact and value to our efforts. I bring this to the attention of my colleagues, today, so that we can be prepared to act on legislation when it is sent to us by the President. Any long-range program, in my opinion, should include this approach, with the necessary appropriations to carry it into effect.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, for the information of the Senate, following the disposal of the depressed area bill, on which a unanimous-consent agreement has been entered into, it is the intention to take up, although not necessarily in the order given, the OECD Treaty, the Columbia Basin Treaty, if it is reported by the Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow, and the temporary unemployment compensation measures, both as they affect those under social security and those who operate under the Railway Labor Act.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Madam President, may I ask the majority leader whether it is his hope to complete consideration of all those measures this week?

Mr. MANSFIELD. We live in hope.

NARCOTICS ADDICTION—A NEW APPROACH IS NEEDED

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, one of the most troublesome and controversial areas in Federal law enforcement today is the field of narcotic drug control. I am especially concerned with this problem, since New York, and particularly New York City, is reported to have the largest concentration of drug addicts, and the most smuggling and illicit traffic, of any jurisdiction in the country. The basic disagreement among

those who are trying to solve this problem arises over the status of the addicts themselves and whether we should deal with them by treatment as opposed to punishment.

There are clearly two sides to this question, because people involved in this vicious traffic do not fall neatly into clear categories. At one end of the scale there is the nonaddicted peddler who is making fantastic profits from his cruel and predatory exploitation of the traffic. No one in this country has ever been heard to suggest anything but the most severe punishment for him. The Federal law makes it possible to impose very long sentences for peddling, and even the death penalty if the offense involves the corruption of a minor, and I would be the last to suggest any change in this.

On the other hand, at the other end of the scale there is the addict, hopelessly caught up in his enslavement of the drug, who is plainly the victim of this traffic, and who is at the mercy of the peddler because he has absolutely nowhere else to turn for help or relief. Many people have questioned whether this addicted person should also be inescapably caught up in the same pattern and subjected to the harsh mandatory prison sentences which the law now provides.

The real difficulty is that most addicts sooner or later wind up as real law-breakers because they are driven to steal, to engage in prostitution, to commit other petty crimes or, worst of all, to peddle dope themselves, in order to get money to pay the peddler's price and to meet their own need for drugs.

Our State, with California and a few others, has been in the forefront with experimental provisions for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. But the efforts and resources we have been able to muster in this effort are only a drop in the bucket. And I must say candidly that no one is yet sure about the success, on any large scale, of rehabilitation and so-called cures.

Our finest experience has been with two splendid Federal hospitals, at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex., where Federal prisoners are presently sent, though their statistics on long-range followups are still inconclusive.

My distinguished colleague [Mr. JAVITS] and I now have in preparation a bill for a new compromise approach for the Federal Government in this field. The bill would make no change in the present penalty structure of the Federal narcotic drug laws, but it would give the courts, when they pass sentence on drug offenders, the option of deciding that the particular offender and the particular offense are motivated by drug addiction, and that the offender would benefit from being exposed to treatment and rehabilitation efforts instead of being merely sentenced to prison. When the judge makes this determination he would be able to turn the prisoner over to the custody of the Surgeon General for a period of not more than 3 years. If the prisoner cooperated and responded to treatment the criminal charges against him would be dismissed and he would assume, in effect, the status of a patient, though the bill also pro-

vides, as a safeguard, that anyone who proved to be intransigent and unfit for treatment could be turned back to the prosecutor and made to answer for the crimes charged against him.

The bill closely parallels proposals now being actively advanced in New York for revision of the State laws on this subject. District Attorney Frank Hogan has been the moving force behind this effort to improve the machinery of justice for the treatment of addicts. The American Bar Association and the American Medical Association, through the work of a joint committee on narcotic drugs have expressed their concern about this problem of the status of the drug addict, and currently the American Bar Association, through the American Bar Foundation, is going forward with additional studies on the legal aspects of the problem. Other responsible groups are also working to find a better solution, and carrying on studies and experiments to throw more light in this area.

I hope very much that this subject will be given careful study by Congress, because it is an extremely urgent one, particularly to those of us who represent States with large metropolitan centers.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1) to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically distressed areas.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, I want to take a few minutes today to discuss some of the matters of greatest concern to me in S. 1, the bill presently before the Senate.

Let me say first of all that I agree that the Congress must take every possible step to increase employment, to relieve the suffering of the unemployed and their families, and to deal with the problems of serious pockets of joblessness throughout our Nation. What concerns me is that, before we pass an area redevelopment bill, we give very serious and very diligent study to several aspects of the bill which I think are of special significance.

I was interested to note the statement yesterday by the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary Hodges. He said he felt that we had reached the bottom, and that we were on the way up. I believe this is the way he put it. This, of course, has come about without any major economic legislation being enacted by the Congress.

It has been brought about almost entirely by the natural force of events in our economy. This very clearly illustrates the way in which our economy has often functioned in the past, and, I believe, will continue to function, unless we seriously alter the basic structure of our free, competitive enterprise system.

Madam President, I support the basic premise and the overall objectives of S. 1; but, I want to express myself on several aspects of this legislation which I feel warrant special consideration. Let me list them. Above all, we must not permit this legislation to simply result in the shuffling of industries from one

area to another. If it becomes a program to encourage industrial "pirating" then it is no good. What we should be concerned about is creating new jobs. I am grateful to my colleague, Senator BUSBY, for the excellent work which he has done in the Banking and Currency Committee to make this proposition absolutely clear.

Another thing, Madam President, it would be a mistake to create a big new bureaucratic halfbreed to administer this program. It fits logically in the Commerce Department and I agree with those who would put it there. I intend to support the amendment to accomplish this purpose.

Thirdly, I have serious qualms about letting this money be used for machines and equipment. This would seem to permit an unfair competitive advantage to manufacturers benefiting from this program.

I am also concerned about the dangers and pitfalls involved in having this program become another back-door spending scheme. The Congress is supposed to keep an eye on our Federal purse strings. Why must the Federal area redevelopment program be an exception?

I have some qualms, too, about certain features of the rural redevelopment assistance sections of S. 1. I think it is all well and good to build up industries in what are fundamentally rural areas. But, it is not wise or sound to encourage industrial development in areas in which such development would probably not work, because of a lack of adequate transportation facilities or for many other reasons.

There are in New York State several areas in which unemployment is presently very serious. Of the 103 areas which would presently qualify under S. 1, 6 of them are in New York State.

The following New York State communities would presently qualify: Amsterdam, Auburn, Gloversville, Jamestown-Dunkirk, Ogdensburg-Massena-Malone, and Plattsburgh.

In addition, Madam President, present conditions in Utica-Rome and Buffalo have reached the danger mark. Unemployment in these areas has been well above the required minimum for over 2 years. The most recent figures show unemployment in Buffalo, as of January 1961, was 11 percent. In January 1960, it was 7.8 percent. Annual unemployment for 1960 in Buffalo was 8.1 percent, and for Utica-Rome 8.2 percent.

Overall unemployment in New York State is 7.3 percent, the highest rate since the recession of 1949. In mid-January 557,231 New Yorkers were out of work.

With special references to Utica-Rome and Buffalo, it is my impression that these areas could, if present trends continue, be made eligible by the Administrator before January 1962. The discretionary authority of the Administrator is clearly described on page 15 of the report, as follows:

The Administrator may also, at his discretion, designate other areas as eligible for

assistance where substantial and persistent unemployment has existed and which have unemployment conditions generally comparable to those of the areas of mandatory designation.

For example, this is intended to give the Administrator the necessary discretion to designate as a redevelopment area an area which has suffered from a sudden, severe or catastrophic loss of employment opportunity and which might not otherwise become eligible for assistance until at least a year had passed.

I would not want to give the impression that I am solely and exclusively concerned about my State. I realize very well that the most serious "pockets" of joblessness are in other areas. While I am not at all happy about this situation, I am glad that overall conditions in New York are relatively good at the present time.

We all, of course, have a responsibility to deal with problems which affect Americans everywhere. S. 1 is a limited answer to our present unemployment difficulties. It will not create enough jobs and help enough people, but at least it will be a start in helping distressed communities help themselves.

Fundamentally, the self-help method is the only thoroughly effective way out of the present economic doldrums of the area about which we are concerned today. Concerted efforts on behalf of civic leaders and public officials at the local level constitute the best and most direct approach to these problems. S. 1 will help these officials, but it will not do the job unless they want to have it done and are willing to work to do it. I am under no illusions. While this bill will be beneficial, the answer is not in our hands.

Present economic conditions may be serious, but they have been a lot worse. What we do this week on S. 1 must be done in a positive and constructive spirit.

We must avoid, wherever we can, ranting and raving and bemoaning the fate of our economy. Our Nation's economy is by far the strongest in the world. It has more potential, more inherent strength, a better long-term record, a better industrial system than the economy of any other nation in the world. We must build upon this record. We must recognize rigidities and problems in our system, but we must not be misled as a result of unwarranted and unnecessary fears about these conditions. The truth of this statement was borne out very effectively by the recent remarks of the distinguished Secretary of Commerce, which I referred to above.

PERSONAL STATEMENT BY SENATOR MORSE

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an article entitled "Morse Meanderings," written by George Dixon, a nationally syndicated author, and published in the Washington Post of this morning, March 13, 1961. The article contained references to the senior Senator from Oregon.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MORSE MEANDERINGS
(By George Dixon)

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Abraham A. Ribicoff was ready and eager to testify on aid to education, but Chairman WAYNE MORSE kept the busy Cabinet official waiting while he indulged in a meandering monolog about the hearing not being a theatrical performance.

No one had suggested it was, but Senator MORSE went into a long rigamarole about some unidentified group wanting to appear before the subcommittee in historical costume. Mr. MORSE said in several thousand words he wouldn't stand for it, then announced he was too busy to preside any longer and offered the chair to Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH, of West Virginia.

Senator RANDOLPH declined the honor, but MORSE succeeded in impressing Senator JOSEPH S. CLARK, of Pennsylvania, into the satrap's seat, whereupon MORSE left witness Ribicoff still twirling his spectacles, and started from the chamber.

When he passed the press table we asked him to identify the historical group that desired to turn the hearing into a period pageant.

"I won't say another word about it," snapped MORSE, who already had said many thousand too many. Then he strode from the room.

I hadn't really cared two hoots about who wanted to testify in costume, but this out-of-character clamor by the chairman intrigued me. I grabbed a house phone and called his office.

The girl who answered reported unhesitatingly that a man named Edward Hart, representing himself as leader of a Protestant group, had made the request.

MORSE's girl said Hart wanted to appear as Thomas Jefferson and bring another guy made up as James Madison. They desired to stage a living portrayal of Jefferson and Madison turning over in their graves at the thought of aid to parochial schools.

I could appreciate Senator MORSE's rejection of the skit because the hearing chamber, while commodious, has no facilities for historical characters turning over in their graves. But I couldn't fathom why MORSE was so anxious to protect the identity of the would-be whippers, especially as his girl told me that Hart had threatened, if turned down, to pay his own way out to Oregon and launch an anti-MORSE crusade.

But this was by no means Senator MORSE's only baffling performance of the day. Before deserting the hearing he voiced regret that Senator RANDOLPH could not participate in the interrogation of Secretary Ribicoff because the West Virginian was in Atlantic City at the American Road Builders Congress.

I stared up at the dais where Senator MORSE was presiding, and two seats away from him was an astonished-looking gentleman, the spitting image of Senator RANDOLPH. The eminent legislator's astral body may have been with the Road Builders in Atlantic City, but his corporeal one (which is ample enough to be discernible) definitely was with the aid-to-educationalists in Washington.

The Morsemen also heard Senator NORRIS COTTON, of New Hampshire, urge that 25 percent of the Federal tax on cigarettes be turned over to the States for education.

Senator COTTON said he would be glad to sacrifice some of his cigarette money to learning. It was all I could do to keep from bellowing out that an unofficial survey I conducted recently showed that only a minority of the Senate could be called upon to share the sacrifice.

More than 60 percent of the Senators do not smoke cigarettes. Let me rattle off a batch of nonsmokers at random—RANDOLPH, SYMINGTON, JACKSON, ELLENDER, YARBOROUGH, CLARK, HILL, SPARKMAN, GOLDWATER, JAVITS, CHURCH, MCGEE, MCCARTHY, HUMPHREY, GRUENING, STENNIS, KERR, DOUGLAS, MORSE himself, and the two lady Senators, SMITH and NEUBERGER.

The Senate's a submarginal field for cigarette taxing.

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, while I am always appreciative of press comment and coverage of hearings over which I preside, I try always to supply correct and factual information to the reporters so that they in turn can write factual stories.

So that the record can be set straight, I propose to take this opportunity to supply factual information to Mr. Dixon, should he care to receive it in the interests of objective reporting.

First, Secretary Ribicoff, who testified before the Subcommittee on Education on the subject of Federal aid-to-education legislation on Wednesday, March 8, had completed his formal presentation, which is covered on pages 56 through 76 of the transcript, and was replying to senatorial questions when the incident referred to in the Dixon column occurred. It was necessary for me to leave the hearing room for a 20-minute period. Prior to leaving the hearing room, and so that a subcommittee determination could be made concerning a procedural question, I made the following 171-word statement, which appears at pages 97 and 98 of the hearings:

Before I leave I want to make this announcement of procedure, and I am sure that my colleagues will not object to it. In fact, the majority of my colleagues have already told me that they would support the announcement.

I have had a request from one group that wanted to appear as witnesses before this committee in historic costume, and I have notified them that this committee room is not a theater or a stage. I always conduct my hearings on the basis of conducting a quasi-judicial hearing, and as such theatrics would not be allowed in a courtroom, they will not be allowed in this hearing room, and therefore the record will show that those witnesses will not testify in costume. But if they want to come in as any other witness and sit down and testify I assure them a full and fair hearing. The record will speak for itself on that point.

I now turn the chair over to the Senator from Texas, Senator YARBOROUGH.

Madam President, the senior Senator from Oregon has been charged, and on occasion with some justice, of speaking at length. I submit, however, that an interruption of somewhat less than 2 minutes does less than full justice to my capacity and ability in this area of human endeavor. As to whether the statement was meandering, that determination I leave to the judgment of those who heard it or now read it.

A second point respecting the accuracy of the Dixon article: The hearings transcript shows that I turned over the gavel of the hearings to the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], not to the distinguished senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK]. Although they are both charm-

ing, good-looking, and distinguished Senators, not too many reporters would confuse them for each other.

I have no knowledge as to whether Mr. Dixon was even in the hearing room. That question of fact seems to be in dispute, so far as some members of the staff of the committee are concerned. I should like to assume that he was in fact present in the hearing room; although if he was present in the hearing, it makes the inaccuracy of his reporting a more serious reflection upon his journalistic ability.

A third point with respect to accuracy is as follows: My office tells me that no staff member of my office was called by Mr. Dixon.

A fourth point—although admittedly a small one—is that in my opening statement I had, at the request of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], conveyed his regrets at not being present at the opening of the hearing. Senator RANDOLPH, contrary to Mr. Dixon's false reporting, was not in the hearing room when I made my statement about the reason why Senator RANDOLPH would not be at the hearing. The statement was made at the request of Senator RANDOLPH.

However, after I made the statement, and before Senator RANDOLPH could get in touch with me, his plan to go to Atlantic City, to attend a conference, was suddenly changed. As he pointed out to me later, when a vote in the Senate was scheduled for that day he changed his plan to go to Atlantic City, but was unable to get in touch with me in time to notify me that he did not want me to announce at the beginning of the committee hearing the reason he had previously given me why he would not be present at the hearing on that day.

Some time after I made my announcement concerning the contemplated absence of Senator RANDOLPH, he arrived at the hearing room. As shown on page 38 of the committee hearing transcript, he and I then exchanged greetings.

The statement in regard to costumed witnesses, previously alluded to, is recorded on pages 98 and 99 of the transcript of the hearing, and was made a long time after the arrival of Senator RANDOLPH in the hearing room.

With respect to the ugly statements allegedly elicited from a nonexistent member of my staff, let me say that upon talking with my office, I learned that no one in my office had talked to Mr. Dixon. It is reported that he talked to one of the secretaries on the committee staff. She supplied me with a memorandum setting forth the nature of the comments. In her memorandum to me, she states:

Mr. Dixon's call to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was referred to Charles Lee; and as Mr. Lee was not in the office, I offered to take a message. Mr. Dixon asked me about Senator MORSE's statement at the hearing that morning (March 8). I told him that I had not been at the hearing. He said that Senator MORSE spoke about two witnesses appearing in costume. I replied that we had heard rumors to that effect, but did not know if they were true. He quoted Senator MORSE as saying that the two witnesses would appear as Jefferson and

Madison and would make a statement to the effect that these two gentlemen would turn over in their graves at the thought of aid to parochial schools. I told him that he knew more about it than I did, because I had not heard that part of the rumor. He then said that he heard that came from a lawyer here in town, Mr. Ed Hart. I said that I did not know if that was true; but I did give him Mr. Hart's address, so that he could check the story with Mr. Hart, himself.

As well as I can remember, that is the extent of the conversation.

This morning Mr. Hart assured me that he had not had any conversation about it with Mr. Dixon. Mr. Hart also assured me that the attributions made in the article were quite inaccurate. Mr. Hart is a very reliable representative of his clients at legislative hearings, and I accept Mr. Hart's word in regard to the situation and in regard to the denial of the accuracy of Mr. Dixon's reporting.

Madam President, it is always unpleasant to make statements such as this about a member of the press. But I have long since demonstrated that when I think a member of the press engages in yellow journalism, the attention of the public should be called to it, so that the public will be in a better position to appraise his writing in the future.

Mr. BURDICK. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, at this time I wish to make a statement in regard to Federal aid to education.

I am happy to join the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] in the sponsorship of Senate bill 1021, the administration's proposal for Federal financial aid to education.

Our States and local school districts have made valiant efforts to improve elementary and secondary school education for America's young people.

Our States and local school districts have struggled valiantly to raise the necessary money to build better schools, to expand existing schools, and to raise teachers' salaries to levels in keeping with their professional work and their responsibilities.

But, as we know, the taxing power of our State and local communities has a limited base. Revenue from the property tax fails to rise as rapidly as a community's population and income rise. Furthermore, the property tax is regressive; the burden it imposes on low- and middle-income families is greater than that imposed on their wealthier neighbors.

The Federal Government has a far more flexible and equitable tax base by means of the tax on personal and

corporate income. In view of this superior tax resource, I think there is no question that Federal aid is the best source for the funds required to end the too long continued crisis of overcrowded classrooms and underpaid teachers in our schools.

We need outstanding, well paid teachers and well equipped classrooms, libraries, laboratories, and health facilities in every school community throughout our country.

Who would deny any American child the opportunity to the very best possible education?

Our democracy depends on the existence of a well educated, well informed citizenry; and we would need better educated citizens—better trained teachers, scientists, engineers, artists, businessmen, skilled workers, and civic leaders—even if our democratic way of life were not threatened by aggressive communism.

The administration's proposal is based essentially on the aid to education bill the Senate passed last year. It would provide to every State at least \$15 for every public school student in average daily attendance, with the total appropriation to be distributed according to the equalization formula of last year's bill, which is generally similar to the distribution formula of the Hill-Burton hospital construction program and other Federal-aid programs.

In the first year, \$666 million would be authorized for this aid-to-education program; and by the third year, the authorization would be \$866 million.

This is by no means overgenerous. In fact, I consider it a very modest program. But, as the President says, it has ambitious goals. We hope this effort at the national level will evoke enthusiasm and action at the State and local level to expand teaching facilities, to raise teachers' salaries, and generally to upgrade the quality of American elementary and high school education.

I hope there is no one left who calls this proposed legislation a dangerous precedent. I wish to repeat that the proposal is similar, in many ways, to the one adopted by the Senate last year.

For the past 10 years we have had a precedent for this Federal aid to education program. I refer, of course, to our program of financial aid to federally impacted school districts under Public Law 815 and Public Law 874 of the 81st Congress.

I have always had a deep interest in these measures, for it was my privilege to sponsor them in the Senate and to serve as chairman of the Subcommittee on School Construction which acted upon them. It has been most gratifying to observe the significant contribution to school construction and maintenance that has been made under these laws.

I digress to point out that the only pen I have kept for any length of time is the one President Truman used to sign these particular bills. That pen has great value to me, because I have always been deeply interested in the im-

provement of our educational facilities and programs. As I have said, it was my privilege to be chairman of the Subcommittee on School Construction and to introduce the bills back in the 81st Congress, to hold the hearings, to handle the legislation, and ultimately to see its enactment.

Under Public Law 815 and Public Law 874 Congress has appropriated \$1,825 million from the beginning of the program in 1950 through fiscal 1961. That is a substantial sum of money, and it surely has helped a great deal to alleviate some of the school facility problems in crowded metropolitan areas where defense plants are located, or in those areas where military reservations have been established.

My own State of Minnesota has received more than \$5 million under this program. Without any doubt, this program of assistance to school districts overburdened by the presence of families of military personnel or civilian Federal employees has been an outstanding success.

I might add that I have heard of no complaints of Federal domination or of Federal dictatorship. I know of no community that has lost its capacity or ability of self-government. And I know of no one who feels that the Federal Government has been like a policeman in controlling the lives of the young people or of the citizens. As a matter of fact, the Federal aid has provided enlightenment for the citizenry, has relieved communities of burdens which they were unable to maintain, and has stimulated education in many areas of our Nation.

I have been concerned that enactment of the President's aid to education proposal this year will diminish the Federal contribution to impacted school districts. However, I believe the overall Federal contribution under this proposed legislation will far outweigh possible reduction of Federal contributions under Public Law 815 and Public Law 874.

As I have said, there has not been the slightest hint of Federal control over the school districts which have participated in the aid to impacted areas program. In fact, during hearings in 1959, repeated questioning of witnesses failed to turn up a single case of Federal control over instruction or administrative policies in the impacted school systems receiving Federal aid under Public Law 815 and Public Law 874.

Let me add that Federal aid programs for vocational education represent further evidence of the manner in which the Federal Government can cooperate with local and State school agencies without Federal domination or Federal interference. These vocational education programs are needed and they are worthy of continued support. In fact, they are worthy of more support than they have received in the past.

The administration proposal contains the same specific prohibition against Federal interference or control. Here is the language in section 103:

In the administration of this title, no Department, Agency, officer, or employee of the

United States shall exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the policy determination, personnel, curriculum, program of instruction, or the administration or operation of any school or school system.

Under the administration's proposal, sent to us by President Kennedy, estimated allotments to the States would total \$666 million the first year for an average of about \$20 per pupil in average daily attendance in public schools. In fiscal 1963 the total would rise to \$766 million for an average of about \$22 per pupil, and in fiscal 1964 the total would rise to \$866 million for an average of about \$24 per pupil in average daily attendance.

Minnesota would get about \$13 million the first year, \$15 million the second, and \$17 million the third year. This will give a tremendous boost to our Minnesota schools and I am confident that we will use this money wisely to help our hard-pressed schools expand and improve their teaching facilities and raise the salaries of our teachers.

At present the average salary of classroom teachers in Minnesota is \$5,300 a year. This is slightly better than the national average, but it is far below the average teacher's salary of \$6,700 in California, or \$6,200 in New York State. Clearly we should raise the salaries of our Minnesota teachers. Enactment of the President's school aid proposal will help us to do so.

Federal aid to education is needed, and it is needed now. It was needed last year. In fact, I think it was needed the year I came to Congress, which was 1949, when I first urged aid for education.

Crowded classrooms and low teachers' salaries will not be ended by half-hearted, halfway measures. We must match our good intentions with money to help finance both school construction and teachers' salaries, and I urge this Congress to act promptly on the President's proposal.

Madam President, I offered amendments here the other day to take out some of the discriminatory features of the National Defense Education Act, thereby making it possible for that act to be broader in its coverage and, I think, more effective.

The money this country puts into education is the best investment we shall make.

I could not help recalling what one of our great scientists said about World War II. I believe it was Dr. Vannevar Bush, who said we used up 50 years of basic research in 5 years of war. It was a way of saying we had used up much of the intellectual inventory or wealth of the Nation over a very short period of time. During this cold war period, this period of great international tension, it is so vital that we keep the springs of education, the fountains and wells of learning, well filled and operating at maximum capacity.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that a summary of S. 1021, prepared by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUMMARY OF S. 1021

Title I of S. 1021 would carry out the recommendations on public elementary and secondary education contained in the President's February 20, 1961, special message to the Congress on education. Appropriations of \$666 million in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1961; \$766 million for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1962; and \$866 million for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1963, would be authorized for the purpose of assisting to States to construct public elementary and secondary schools, and to employ needed additional public school teachers or pay them adequate salaries. The sums appropriated each year would be allotted to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam on a basis which takes into account the number of pupils each State has in average daily attendance in its public schools, and the personal income of individuals in the State per public school pupil, the needier States receiving the larger allotments. Each State would be entitled to receive at least \$15 multiplied by the number of such pupils.

A portion of each State's annual allotment of Federal grants, equal to 10 percent of its first year's allotment, would be available for expenditure by a State solely for pilot, demonstration, and experimental projects designed to meet educational problems, or to develop or evaluate educational programs, of a special or unique nature. A State could also use a small portion of its allotment (not to exceed 10 cents per pupil, within a maximum of \$150,000 and a minimum of \$2,500) for State agency administration of the new program. The rest of any State's allotment would be distributed to its local educational agencies for use by them in paying public school teachers' salaries or in constructing public school facilities. In using the Federal grants, the States would be free to make their own allocation between school construction and teachers' salaries.

In order to assure both the maintenance and improvement of present State effort to meet its needs for school construction and improved public school teachers' salaries, the bill contains provisions to reduce the size of the grant otherwise allocable to any State that, in either of the last 2 fiscal years of the program, reduces its school effort (i.e., the ratio of the school expenditures per public school pupil in average daily attendance within the State to the average personal income per such pupil) below the average level of its effort during the 3 fiscal years immediately preceding the second or third year of the program, as the case may be. A State's allotment would also be reduced if it failed to increase its effort in the second and third fiscal years of the program by a fixed percentage (equal to the average annual increase in the national effort, over the 5 fiscal year period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1961, inclusive) unless, in either such year, it exerts the same or greater effort as the Nation as a whole, or makes an expenditure per public school pupil which exceeds the national average expenditure per such pupil by 10 percent. However, no State would have its allotment for any year reduced under these provisions by more than one-third.

To participate in the program, a State would submit an application to the Commissioner of Education which would provide for specifying at the beginning of each year the proportion of the grant to be used for teachers' salaries and the portion to be used for school construction, and set forth the criteria that will be used to distribute the

grant money (exclusive of the amounts available for special educational projects and State administration expenses) to local education agencies within the State which, in the judgment of the State education agency administering the funds, are most deserving of assistance, taking into account their needs to increase teachers' salaries or the number of teachers, or to construct school buildings, as the case may be.

In its application a State would also undertake to provide assurance that the State education agency would be the sole agency for administering the funds received under the program; and that every local education agency whose application for a share of the Federal funds is denied will be given an opportunity for a hearing before the State education agency. The application would also set forth procedures for such fiscal controls and accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of the Federal funds paid to the State, and would provide for making reports, from time to time, which the Commissioner may need to perform his functions under the program.

The Commissioner, before finally refusing to approve a State application, or before withholding grant funds in case of the State's noncompliance with its approved application, would be required to afford the affected State an opportunity for an administrative hearing, and his final action after such hearing would, if the State seeks the same, be reviewable on the record by a U.S. court of appeals.

The bill would require each State to give adequate assurance that laborers or mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors on construction projects financed with the aid of Federal grants will be paid at not less than the wage prevailing for similar construction in the locality, and that they will receive overtime pay at a rate of one and a half their regular pay for work in excess of 40 hours in any week or 8 hours in any day.

Titles II and III of S. 1021 would amend Public Law 874 (20 U.S.C. ch. 13) which authorizes Federal financial assistance in the maintenance and operation of public elementary or secondary schools in federally affected areas, and Public Law 815 (20 U.S.C. ch. 19) which authorizes Federal financial assistance in the construction of such schools.

The amendments proposed to Public Law 815 and Public Law 874 would make permanent certain provisions which expire June 30, 1961, and would bring these laws more nearly in line with the underlying justification for the Federal payment to school districts which both laws authorize; that is, fair compensation to school districts for educational burdens imposed upon by the location in the vicinity of tax-exempt Federal property on which public-school children reside or their parents are employed.

The following four amendments are the most significant:

1. The bill would amend both Public Law 815 and Public Law 874 to make permanent the Federal payments authorized to be made to school districts to help them pay the local share of the cost of providing free public education to children whose parents are employed on tax-exempt Federal property but live in private homes (or are employed on private property but live on Federal property). The bill would, however, reduce the Federal payment per child under Public Law 874 from the present 50 percent of the district's local contribution rate to 25 percent of such local contribution rate. It also would make a corresponding reduction in Federal payments under Public Law 815 for public-school enrollment increases in the number of such children by reducing the Federal

payment per child from 50 percent of the State average per pupil construction costs, as at present, to 25 percent of such costs.

2. The bill would amend section 3(c) of Public Law 874 to require that school districts, in order to be eligible for Federal payments on account of children who either reside on Federal property or reside with a parent employed on Federal property, must have in the school year 1961-62 at least 4 percent of their current year's total average daily attendance consisting of such children. In the school year 1962-63 the required minimum percentage would rise to 5 percent, and in the school year 1963-64 and thereafter the required minimum would be 6 percent.

3. The provisions in Public Law 874 authorizing, as an alternative local contribution rate, one-half of the national average expenditure per public-school child would be eliminated by the bill.

4. The bill would repeal categories of Federal payments under both Public Law 815 and Public Law 874 which are not based on the school attendance of children whose parents live or work on Federal property.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, it will be my intention to discuss at a later date other aspects of the education problem, including loans to private schools, and particularly the matter of grants and loans to our institutions of higher learning.

Madam President, we have now reached the point when the Congress will have to determine whether young people who have been privileged to have elementary and secondary school education will be given the privilege of attending colleges and universities.

The universities and colleges are crowded, frequently overcrowded and all too often understaffed in terms of teachers and other professional personnel. If the United States is to maintain its high standard of education, we must have some altered thinking on the part of Members of Congress, of State legislatures, and of many boards of trustees and directors of great institutions of higher learning. The problem of financing higher education is, to my mind, one of the most serious problems confronting the Nation.

I wish the Congress of the United States were as ready to finance education which would provide for the future as it is to finance missiles, rockets, and all the other instruments required for our defense. I do not like to put it on an "either/or" basis, nor shall I, but I cannot believe that over the long run we shall be doing our patriotic duty of providing for the common defense unless we provide for schools. We not only must provide elementary and secondary education in public schools, but also we should make available funds on the basis of repayable loans for private schools, and grants of funds and loans for our institutions of higher learning, far beyond anything we have done in the past.

When one stops to consider that between now and 1975 the university plant—that is, the classroom space of colleges and universities—will have to be doubled over what is available in 1961, I believe one begins to understand the immensity of the problem we face.

I am confident we can meet the problem, but we shall not do so if we proceed on a halfhearted basis.

If the people of the country could become as excited about education as they become about the new models of automobiles every fall we might find a solution to the problem.

I intend to make it my business as a Member of Congress to help alert this Nation to the challenge of education. I shall do what I can to convince my colleagues and all others of the importance of prompt and effective action.

Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

Mr. SYMINGTON. Madam President, a safe prediction for this Congress, as for every Congress in recent years, is that transportation policy will be a lively and controversial issue.

How will our transportation system expand in the coming years to meet the challenge of our Nation's growth? What policies should we adopt to stimulate the most useful growth? What principles should our regulatory agencies adopt to give private enterprise the climate it needs to perform at peak efficiency?

In my home State of Missouri, we have special reason to understand the importance of transportation to the health of the economy. The great new jet airplanes bring us within a couple of hours of either coast. We can put in a day's work anywhere in the Nation and still get home by bedtime.

The trucks, the pipelines, the bargelines and the railroads give us frequent service connecting us with our essential markets and sources of supply; and we in the Senate have very properly given much attention in the past few years to these important means of transportation.

One important transport mode is closely linked to a subject that is rightfully claiming our ever-increasing attention today—the development of our water resources. Great areas of our Nation are threatened with shortage of water, and important measures are underway to conserve and develop the water resources God has given us.

In the harnessing of our rivers to supply the staggering quantities of water our modern cities, industries and farms need, we have brought to flower once again the very low-cost transportation by river which once helped to open our great Middle West to settlement.

But a river does not reach its fulfillment without a bargeline—the theory is no good without the practice.

The hundreds of millions of dollars in transportation savings resulting directly and indirectly from the existence of river transportation do not arrive automati-

cally. Highly skilled pilots and powerful modern equipment backed up by healthy private companies form the instrument.

Samuel Clemens, of Hannibal, Mo., who wrote so eloquently about the Mississippi River packet boats, would be astonished at the modern freight capacity of the river barge tows. He lived to see the end of the packet boat era.

In one respect, river transportation never revived. Passenger service on our rivers, except for one wonderful, comfortable old packet boat, the *Delta Queen* of Cincinnati which operates on excursions, is a thing of the past.

Freight service is something else again. If he were to sit on the bench in the pilot house and watch the modern towboat captains and pilots steer a tow a quarter of a mile long around the sharp bends below Cape Girardeau, Mo., Samuel Clemens would, I am sure, once more conclude that river pilots "have to know more than any one man ought to be allowed to know" and in that he would feel at home.

The benefits of river navigation to the whole Nation are becoming well known. The steel industry is increasingly dependent on river transportation not only for coal for its coking ovens, but also for ore from South and Central America. In addition, many other essential ores from our sister republics are finding their way to America's industries by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi.

The great chemical industry, which has the largest industrial in my State, is heavily dependent on river barge transportation.

The power industry is a very special example. Low-cost waterborne coal translated into cheap power is probably the benefits felt most directly by the average consumer.

Everyone who pays a light bill can appreciate the benefits of a small light bill; and as the electrical industry reduces the work of the housewife with more and more time- and labor-saving devices, the advantages of cheap power become ever more important.

Petroleum, transported in some areas more cheaply by barge than by pipelines, is a major river commodity. Cheap fuel for homes and low-priced gasoline for cars are direct benefits for consumers. The aluminum industry is increasing its concentration in the Ohio and Tennessee River Valleys to be close to inexpensive power and cheap transportation.

Another benefit that was often mentioned in these Halls in the 1880's and 1890's as an argument for preserving the packet boat industry has recently shown itself of incalculable importance. The existence of river transportation has resulted in lowered rates by rail. Hence millions of tons which never see a river barge are carried at rates influenced by the river service. Indeed, river service on most heavy-loading bulk commodities is the only practical alternative to rail service. Thus, without river service there would be no practical competition.

Perhaps the greatest beneficiaries of river transportation have been the farmers of the Midwest. Not only do feed and fertilizers—molasses and phosphates—arrive at farms from the gulf

areas at substantial savings thanks to river service, but the barges put extra sums of money into the pockets of farmers. As grain dealers have explained many times, the savings in transportation are passed along to farmers in the form of higher prices.

Furthermore, cheap transportation over long distances from the upper Midwest to gulf ports and ports on the Tennessee give the farmers alternative markets which they never had before the rivers were opened up. This in turn has meant higher prices for the farmers.

There is one more evidence of the general benefits of water transportation that has always impressed me. The areas of our Nation which are not blessed with a 9-foot channel and the regular services of bargelines very vigorously demand it.

Over many years, the Corps of Engineers has been working on the Missouri—a river even harder to tame than the Mississippi.

Maybe it will never be fully tamed; maybe it will always have to be said of the Missouri that, "It's too thick to drink and too thin to plow." But I know that the businessmen of the Missouri Valley, much as they may differ on the immediate methods, look across at the great industrial development of the Ohio River with anticipation.

They know that, as soon as navigation is fully developed, the same magic that has transformed the Ohio Valley into the industrial Ruhr of the Nation will work on the Missouri. There is not a doubt in anyone's mind of the great future of the huge basin of the Missouri when that river makes its constructive power fully felt.

Earlier, I mentioned the importance of healthy private companies which back up skilled pilots and powerful modern equipment.

What of these companies? In my State, as in other States, many companies seem to be marking time awaiting clear decisions on a number of controversial policy questions which we in these Chambers must settle sooner or later.

They tell me the issues are complicated; but sometimes it seems to me, as I listen to the flow and counterflow of information on the major problems, that perhaps they are not as complicated as they seem.

Because of its importance, transportation has long been an industry set apart, with very special rules and regulations. There were good reasons for this at one time, but lately I have wondered whether the Congress did the public interest quite the favor it intended to do.

Perhaps by now the complications of the regulations are part of the difficulty. Time and time again I have spoken in these Chambers urging consideration of and help for our railroads and trucks; and will again whenever there is a justifiable need.

With equal vigor, therefore, I must speak up for another vital mode of transportation, one that provides service on our great rivers.

One of the major problems is the fair regulation of competition in ratemaking. Increasingly, I am told, there is evidence

that mere economic size is being used to cancel out the low-cost efficiency of the small water carrier competitor.

Railroads are charged with singling out particular barge traffic and reducing rates selectively, often below full costs, so as to eliminate the water competition.

Recently, Mr. Samuel A. Towne, chief of the ICC's cost section, reported that two-thirds of the rail traffic is being carried at less than the full cost of providing the service. This seems to me to be highly uneconomical for the railroads and may be adding something to their difficulties. There seems to me to be something wrong if the low-cost carrier is not allowed to assert his inherent advantage. Commonsense would suggest that in a situation where two-thirds of the rail traffic is being carried at less than cost, the ICC, or perhaps the Congress, ought to develop some rule of rate-making which will preserve the lower cost, more efficient, small operator.

This has successfully been accomplished under the antitrust laws for industry generally. Competition should certainly be encouraged, but where a rate is lowered to meet competition, and this produces discrimination, as selective rate cutting always must, then a rate lower than necessary to meet the competition, or so low that it eliminates competition, should be clearly unlawful.

Another important area which vitally affects the cost of goods to the consumer is the proper coordination of all transportation services.

Congress insisted no less than six times in the Interstate Commerce Act that reasonable joint rates and through routes be set up between water carriers and railroads. Exhaustive reports to the Senate, both by the Merchant Marine Subcommittee last August and by General Doyle's study group, have brought out into the open the widespread evasion of this congressional intent.

Despite years of effort on the part of the water carriers, the clear intent of Congress has been ignored; and what is even more shocking, the Interstate Commerce Commission appears to have condoned this evasion.

Such flouting of congressional intent, stated so explicitly so many times, calls for thorough investigation and action. The clear result of years of evasion is that the benefits of river navigation are being unnaturally restricted to river valleys.

With proper cooperation, low-cost river navigation could be joined to low-cost rail transportation to bring lower prices to communities hundreds of miles from the rivers. I am told, and it seems logical to me, that connecting railroads would greatly benefit from barge-rail coordination, but fear to cooperate because of the retaliation of other railroads.

The Congress should be able to find ways to solve this problem.

Common carriers are the backbone of our free enterprise transportation industry. We are beginning to be alarmed by the decline of the common carriers, in every line. Certainly, if the common carriers disappear, those hurt will be the hundreds of thousands of

small businesses who cannot afford to own their own transport services.

No greater stimulus could be given to the development of monopoly than to destroy an equitable public system of distribution. Hence, it is only commonsense to bring under regulation those elements of transportation which are unfairly threatening the health of the common carrier.

This should not be too difficult a problem. Where necessary in the public interest, we have regulated industries before. If we are careful to respect the rights of those already operating by a proper grant of grandfather authority, there should not be too great a difficulty.

No discussion of the river carriers is complete without a reference to tolls. This is a hard-fought issue. The Democratic Party is on record against tolls on the river. I endorse that position.

One problem of the river carriers is precisely the fact that they do not run a passenger service. We know a lot about the airlines because we frequently ride them. We know about the railroads because we ride on them; and from our private autos we see the work of the fleets of trucks on our highways. But we do not see a river towboat unless we seek one out.

There are few more modern industries in our country. In my home city of St. Louis are two major bargelines operating the most modern towboats. The latest in radar keeps them operating on the narrow river channels in fog, rain, or snow. Automatic pilots, electronic depth indicators and gyroscopic swing indicators are most interesting to see.

Did you know, for instance, that a complete revolution in Rhine River transportation methods is now taking place as a result of the work that has been done on our rivers? The Rhine bargemen are switching to push towing.

This industry is a heartening example of free enterprise at its best—modern, progressive, dedicated to the public interest. It is an instrument of the enormous programs of water resource development which are before us today.

It is an industry that is small—even the large companies have gross revenues of under \$20 million a year.

As our Nation grows and companies properly become larger to accommodate that growth, we can easily lose sight of the need to keep these small, efficient companies with us. They must not be destroyed.

Just as many facets of our transportation system must be strengthened and preserved, so we of the Congress must be ever alert to any danger to the preservation of our small business enterprises.

This particular small business plays a very important role in keeping down the cost of living for our people. It is because of this fact that I now bring the problem to the attention of my distinguished colleagues.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1) to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemploy-

ment and underemployment in certain economically distressed areas.

Mr. ENGLE. Madam President, it is 6 years since the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] first proposed legislation to help the economically distressed areas of this country.

In these 6 years the problem has become greatly aggravated. Six years ago we had a few dozen distressed areas. Today we have more than 100 chronically distressed areas. Unemployment in these areas averages about one-eighth of the labor force, and in some communities it has reached the alarming proportion of 20 percent. Nor has the passage of time cured the problems of the many low-income areas. We have in the United States hundreds of communities where the average family income is below \$1,500 a year, or about one-fourth of the national average.

Without some Federal help there is little hope that the economic conditions in these communities will improve.

Senator DOUGLAS' area redevelopment proposal has a practical answer to the problem. S. 1, which I have cosponsored, contains a program that is based on the sound and tried proposition of stimulating cooperative efforts on the part of all levels of Government with private enterprise. It embodies a program that will induce productivity and inject new vitality into areas of chronic joblessness. It holds out the prospect of work, of new jobs, of increased production, of expanding business, of fuller utilization of our human resources. Above all, it aims at implementing this program primarily through self-help measures.

Senator DOUGLAS is an eminent economist, and he has never claimed that his proposal will provide a cure for our grave unemployment problem, currently the worst since 1941. The objective of S. 1 is to provide a stimulus for communities to appraise their economic potential, both physical and human, and to supply the necessary seed capital to channel new enterprises into chronic labor surplus areas.

S. 1 is not regional legislation. It is an attack upon a national problem. At present, my own State of California may not benefit directly by this legislation, but I believe that a program attacking chronic unemployment and underemployment prevailing in many States will also help California. The experts have estimated that communities in at least 27 States need the help offered by S. 1. Distressed people in distressed areas are poor customers for the products of California. We cannot afford to be economic isolationists because we cannot have a sound and healthy national economic growth when we have hundreds of communities in the United States that are in a chronic economic plight.

Whatever the specific cause of chronic local distress may be, the problem cannot be solved by a local effort alone. Once a job is lost in a persistent labor surplus area, it is not easy to find another one. And the solution does not lie in telling thousands of people to pick up and move away. Persistent unemployment and underemployment in many communities of this country must

be tackled by the Federal Government—not only because of the untold human suffering in the affected areas but also because these conditions threaten the welfare and security of the whole Nation.

I have checked the history of this legislation. During the past 5 years hearings on the subject in three different Congresses have filled some 4,000 closely printed pages. The Senate passed the measure three different times. The problem has been studied, analyzed and scrutinized far more carefully than any other during my 17 years in Congress. The Federal Government's responsibility for our distressed areas has been fully established.

Certainly the affected people in the depressed communities of the United States are finding it hard to understand the double-standard we have employed in accepting our responsibility to help the distressed areas abroad while turning a deaf ear to the distressed areas in our own backyard. A point 4 program is as necessary and constructive for the underdeveloped and distressed areas in our country as it is for the economically needy areas in foreign lands.

The whole country has a stake in restoring our chronically distressed areas to a state of health and vigor. I urge the 87th Congress to move quickly in sending S. 1 to the President for signature.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ENGLE. Madam President, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 14, 1961, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 13, 1961:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Robert Huntington Knight, of Connecticut, to be General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury.

The following-named persons to the positions indicated:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Frank P. Briggs, of Missouri, to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Stanley S. Surrey, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Sterling M. McMurrin, of Utah, to be Commissioner of Education.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

John W. Bush, of Ohio, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the remainder of the term expiring December 31, 1964.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Tom Killefer, of California, to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

James Smith Bush, of Missouri, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Leland J. Haworth, of New York, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1961.

Leland J. Haworth, of New York, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission for a term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1966.

PEACE CORPS

Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., of Illinois, to be Director of the Peace Corps.

IN THE AIR FORCE

Lt. Gen. Donald N. Yates, 584A (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force, to be placed on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general, under the provisions of section 8962, title 10 of the United States Code.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Clarence W. Cranford, minister of Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

How wonderful it is, our Father, to breathe the air of freedom. Help us to remember that freedom is a trust. We must show we deserve to have it by the way we use it. Remind us, Oh God, that when the Bible talks about truth, honesty, purity, justice, these are not merely nice things to think about if we happen to be in the mood; these are the only bases on which a free society can exist.

May the reward of our decisions be the satisfaction of knowing that we have acted with integrity.

We thank Thee for these leaders who have given up so much of their right to privacy in order to be public servants. Give them strength sufficient for their tasks, and wisdom as they face the terribly involved problems of our day. May the welfare of the country and the peace of the world be their magnificent obsession.

And we pray it for Thy name's sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 10, 1961, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment, in which concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4510. An act to provide a special program for feed grains for 1961.

The message also announced that the Senate insists on its amendment to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

REV. CLARENCE W. CRANFORD

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, our guest chaplain today, Dr. Clarence W. Cranford, is no stranger to us. He has been with us on several occasions. I know I express the sentiment of every Member of the House when I say we are glad to have him with us again.

However, I regret to announce that we may well not have the benefit of his visit and service in the future, not soon anyway, for he is leaving us.

After almost 20 years as pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, "Crannie," as we affectionately refer to him, has resigned to accept a call of a church in Lewiston, Maine.

I am sure his leaving Calvary is not as it was with the story I heard of the pastor of a church being called to another church where the salary was substantially more. A neighbor came by and asked the little boy if his father was going to leave and accept the pastorate of the other church. The little boy replied that he did not know; his daddy was in the study praying over it, but his mother was upstairs packing.

Nevertheless, "Crannie" did feel the call to another church, and I am confident that God directed his decision. I am sure it was divine guidance with a purpose.

Washington, the Nation's Capital, has been blessed with many outstanding Protestant ministers. In recent years, there was Dr. Peter Marshall, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Chaplain of the Senate, and called to his reward a few years ago.

There is Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, for many years pastor of the Foundry Methodist Church and now Chaplain of the Senate.

The First Baptist Church has Dr. Prudden, for many years pastor of this oldest Baptist Church in our community.

We have our own Chaplain, Dr. Braskamp, for many years pastor of Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, and now emeritus.

And Dr. Cranford, who has also provided outstanding leadership in the Christian ministry in this city.

Calvary Baptist Church is a downtown church at 8th and H Streets NW. It is one of the oldest Protestant churches in the Nation's Capital, established through a gift from Mr. Kendal, Postmaster General under President Jackson and later under President Van Buren. It celebrates its centennial anniversary next year. It is strategically located in the center of this city to provide an outstanding, wonderful, and needed ministry.

During the 100 years of its existence, Calvary has actually had only three pastors. The first years of its life, there were the usual experiences of most churches, and finally Dr. Green came along and was its pastor for many, many years. Then Dr. Abernathy pastored the church during the early part of the century and until 1940.

In early 1941, Dr. Cranford became the pastor and has provided superb leadership and performed magnificently the wonderful work in the heart of our Nation's Capital.

During these almost 20 years, I have had the privilege of trying to follow his Christian leadership. I have sat at his feet, so to speak. He has meant a lot to me, as he has to literally thousands of people during these years.

He is a man of God if ever I knew one, and I have, I think, known a great many. "Crannie" is leaving us Wednesday. I will miss him, as indeed will my family and so many others. We wish for him and his family in his new ministry the continued blessings of God, good health, joy, and happiness.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file a privileged report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

FEED PROGRAM FOR 1961

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 4510) to provide a special program for feed grains for 1961, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. COOLEY, POAGE, JONES of Missouri, HOEVEN, and QUIE.

EXTENDING SUGAR ACT OF 1948, AS AMENDED

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (H.R. 5463) to extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the General Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Education and Labor be permitted to sit during general debate this afternoon for the purpose of taking testimony.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I understand there is some change in the program for tomorrow. Could the gentleman from Massachusetts tell us something about that?

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be very happy to. I understand the Committee on Rules has reported out three rules, one relating to restoring the rank to former President Eisenhower, the other, H.R. 3908, the food additives bill, and the other one, H.R. 1163, loan guarantee authority under the Interstate Commerce Act.

As to the military construction bill, they are hopeful that they will get a rule tomorrow. If so, I will bring it up Wednesday.

My intention is to bring these three bills up, if rules are reported out today or tomorrow, to wit: H.R. 5174, the bill relating to President Eisenhower; H.R. 3980, the food additives bill; and H.R. 1163, the loan guarantee authority bill.

MALICIOUS PROPAGANDA

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, the desks of many Members of the House of Representatives have been flooded for the past few weeks by a great deal of junk mail which maliciously and unfairly reflects on the integrity of our great Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren. I would like to know who is paying for all of these mimeographed and duplicated letters and cards that come to all of us, not from our districts but from other States, apparently. They have a perfect right to express their opinions, but at a time when we are short of clerk hire to handle our regular mail, I just would like to have someone in the press investigate who is paying for all of this junk mail which reflects on the integrity of a great Chief Justice, Earl Warren.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER. Gladly.

Mr. GROSS. They are helping the postal receipts, are they not?

Mr. HECHLER. Well, I suppose so. I thank the gentleman for his cogent observation.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works be discharged from the further consideration of Executive Order No. 472, a letter from the As-

stant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Bonneville Project Act as amended," and that the executive communication be re-referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have the gentleman from Minnesota explain his statement. I did not follow his request.

Mr. BLATNIK. This is merely a request to transfer an executive communication from the Department of the Interior, which was submitted to our Committee on Public Works. It deals with the Bonneville Power Administration, and the subject matter deals entirely with financing; a revolving fund. In consulting with the minority and with the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCKLEY], agreed that the Committee on Public Works was interested in the construction phase but not financing, which very properly belonged under Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLATNIK. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Three of these executive communications came up from downtown at the same time. Two of them came to our committee, and this one went to the other committee. It so happens that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has jurisdiction of marketing procedures. That is the difference. It is merely a formality.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

NIKE-ZEUS ANTIMISSILE MISSILE

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include two letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the military appropriations program I have been concerned with the need for funds to begin advance procurement for long-lead hardware for the Nike-Zeus, the Army's antimissile missile. In view of the fact that we are in between budgets I felt it necessary to send a letter to the President setting forth and urging that in requests coming up for the new military budget there is included funds for the Army's antimissile missile, Nike-Zeus. I have received from the White House over the signature of Mr. Lawrence O'Brien, special assistant to the President, an answer to my letter.

I include as part of my remarks both letters.

The matter referred to is as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 22, 1961.
The President,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Sharing your deep, personal concern regarding the manifold aspects of our national security, I send to you this copy of the remarkable series of articles concerning America's anti-missile-missile weapons system, the Nike-Zeus, which appeared in the January 30, 1960, issue of the authoritative technical journal, *Missiles and Rockets* magazine.

This series, in my experience, represents the most thorough and comprehensive analysis of a major weapons system presented in public print during these recent years of revolutionary progress in science and technology. I have this day sent a copy to every Member of the House of Representatives.

On February 13, in an address to the House, a copy of which I enclose, I expressed the view that this Nation needs, and must have as soon as possible, an active defense against incoming intercontinental and submarine-launched ballistic missiles.

I urged that we begin immediate production of the U.S. Army Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile, America's single weapons system specifically designed to counter the threat of a Red-triggered nuclear hall-storm.

Mr. President, you will recall that as early as 1959 Congress perceived the critical need for this action and appropriated \$137 million to initiate production of the first batteries of Zeus killer missiles. The previous administration failed to act.

In this day of surging breakthroughs in the areas of sophisticated weapons systems, the United States cannot afford the loss of a month of critical leadtime. To date, we have lost more than a year of Zeus production.

Meantime, intelligence reports reveal that Soviet Russia is laboring at highest priority and with maximum resources to be first in fielding an antiballistic missile weapon shield for centers of population, of industry, and of military might.

If the Communists succeed in outpacing this Nation, if they are the first to establish the highly effective, specialized defense which neutralizes ballistic projectiles, they will seize from the United States her present power to retaliate in self-defense against mass missile attack.

America would sit naked, nuclear weak in the diplomatic councils of this world.

At this crucial juncture of time and events, Mr. President, it is my hope and trust that you will find the enclosed article series of significant value in your contemplation of the moves this Nation must make into the new frontiers of national and world security.

I profess to you, with all intensity at my command, the belief that the American people—and citizens throughout the nations of the free world—would hale a dramatic decision by this administration to loose the Zeus, to put it into immediate production, to hasten the day when United States and allied forces at last can stand armed and ready with the ballistic boxing gloves so desperately needed for defense against the ceaseless threat of Communist worldwide nuclear aggression.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL J. FLOOD,
Member of Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 2, 1961.

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: In further reference to your letter of February 22 the President

wishes me to assure you of his deep concern regarding the status and the progress of our Nation's anti-ballistic-missile weapons system effort. The weighty questions you raised have received, and are continuing to receive, the most serious and objective, consideration.

The President wants you to know that this administration is carefully following the Nike-Zeus development and testing program and will not hesitate to request from the Congress whatever amount of additional appropriations are shown to be required in support of the development, test, and operational effort in this critical area.

The President has discussed the sensitivity of our defense posture to the early attainment of an effective anti-ballistic-missile capability with Secretary McNamara. The Secretary is fully aware of the urgency attached to this matter and is taking every reasonable action to develop and field an effective anti-ballistic-missile weapons system at the earliest practical date.

Sincerely yours,

LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN,
Special Assistant to the President.

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5 OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler], I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on the Judiciary have permission to sit during general debate tomorrow and the balance of the week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

FOR THE BEST USE OF NATION'S FORESTS

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, open hearings begin today before the House Committee on Appropriations seeking to justify requests for our national forests and for our fish and wildlife program. The time is upon us when more and more people, fortunately, have time with money to participate in the many enjoyable opportunities for wholesome recreation and amusement in the national forests. The amount of money being sought is an increase over the amounts appropriated in previous years, but with the increased needs for establishing real multiple-use programs in our national forests, I trust that the committee will approve the request for additional money so that the U.S. Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service can move forward expeditiously in establishing wider opportunities to enjoy the pleasures of our national forests.

Under unanimous consent I include with these remarks an editorial from the Gainesville (Ga.) Daily Times, February 15 issue, entitled "For the Best Use of Nation's Forests":

FOR THE BEST USE OF NATION'S FORESTS

In the new President's economic message to Congress earlier this month were two ear-

quicken items for those attuned to the present and future value of northeast Georgia's most vast resource, our 600,000 acres of national forest.

President Kennedy emphasized improvement of forest resources, credit for the development of woodland properties, and acceleration of the National Forest Service multiple-purpose program.

He pointed to opportunities for programs to improve roads and recreation in the Nation's forests and parks and asked "high priority for areas of surplus labor."

The President of the United States is a busy man. He can't keep the details of every program in the country on his mind. That's why we trust he will be reminded often by his advisers and by our Representatives in the Congress of the great promise of the forests and their meaning to every American, whether he lives on their edge, as we do, or in the paved and shadeless cities. Legislation on the books will do most of the job if it is followed.

Georgia National Forest Supervisor Paul Vincent, whose Chattahoochee and Oconee National Forests add up to better than 750,000 acres, points out in his report for 1960 how those three-quarters of a million acres can by the year 2000 grow to 3 million effective acres.

No additional acquisition of land is required, merely the best management of the land already available.

Multiple use is more than a phrase. It means deriving every use from every possible acre and keeping the uses compatible to and complementary with each other. The uses are timber production, watershed protection, wildlife, and recreation. Recreation includes sightseeing, hunting, fishing, camping, and just plain "day dreaming," as Mr. Vincent enjoys phrasing it.

Not every acre can be developed on a multiple purpose basis, but most of them can. To do this, each user has to realize that he can't have every acre just as he would wish it. The timber people have to leave some trees to provide cover, to protect watershed, to maintain stream temperatures for fish. The hunters must concede that some areas at some times must be open for the campers and hikers. In short, management must provide for the best all-around use of every acre. Thus, in the long run, each acre serves more than one purpose and the effective acreage is trebled.

Even now, the hunters rarely probe the deep woods. The timber buyers can't get into many areas of the forest because there are not enough roads and the picknicker barely gets out of sight of the pavement. Without destroying the unspoiled nature of our beautiful wilderness, more serviceable roads must be constructed. Barely 10 miles were built last year by the Forest Service in the Chattahoochee.

We admit it. We are sort of "nuts" on the subject of natural resources. But the land and what it offers the Nation is our best hope for continued health and prosperity. It is our bounty, and it should be our ideal in private use of these resources and in governmental policy toward them to see to their optimum development for every potential purpose, and at the same time to bequeath them improved and more productive to future generations.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION REGARDING GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we are greatly indebted to E. H. Boeckh & Associates for a timely suggestion regarding Government ownership. This comes at a time when the New Frontiersmen are projecting the paternal hand of Government into our everyday life either through overzealous bodies of socialized service or Government ownership. The suggestion is a lesson from Canada, where the economics are very closely related to ours, and a problem in one country can be readily illustrated or projected to the other. The classic example of paternal Government is the railroad situation in Canada, which has two great railroad systems, each larger than any on our side of the line. They are approximately the same size and cover almost exactly the same amount of territory. In 19 years, between 1941 and 1959, the Canadian Pacific, which is privately owned, made a profit of \$669 million, paid \$368 million to stockholders in dividends, and paid \$340 million in taxes to the Government. In the same 19 years the Canadian National, which is Government operated, had a net loss of \$653 million, paid no dividends, and paid absolutely no taxes to the Government.

REV. CLARENCE W. CRANFORD

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. HARRIS, in the remarks he made earlier. We have been indeed honored that Dr. Clarence Cranford, of Calvary Baptist Church, joined us this morning for our opening prayer. As our colleague indicated, Dr. Cranford has accepted a call to the United Baptist Church, of Lewiston, Maine.

We will miss his service as pastor at the Calvary Baptist Church in Washington, but in Maine have the rare privilege of welcoming Dr. Cranford into our community. He will make an outstanding contribution to the religious life of our State.

I wish to join with others in expressing to Dr. Cranford our very best wishes. As a citizen of Maine I wish to express a warm welcome to the Cranford family.

We are honored to have them become a part of the great Pine Tree State.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF FORMATION OF TRUMAN COMMITTEE

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday evening many important public figures gathered to celebrate the 20th year after the formation of the Truman committee of the Senate, created by Senate resolution on March 1, 1941.

As counsel on the staff of that committee for a period of approximately 4 years, I had an opportunity to become familiar with the work of the special Senate committee investigating the national defense program.

I believe the record of the Truman-Mead committee and the principles, practices, and procedures which contributed to its outstanding success provide a beacon light, which if followed by congressional committees today, could lead to unmeasurable improvement in the work of the Congress.

For this reason, I intend later this afternoon to comment briefly on some of the aspects of the work of the Truman-Mead committee.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to include three letters and have my remarks printed at the close of the legislative program today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

THE ONE-WAY STREET—"HOUSES OF GLASS" AND "FEET OF CLAY"

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DENT] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, This week I shall present a brief to the Tariff Commission of the United States pleading—yes, even begging—for the return of thousands of jobs for the glassworkers of America who—through no fault of their own—find themselves disposed of their opportunities to earn a living.

Our great leaders seem to have "feet of clay" and live in "houses of glass," foreign glass.

Today we are actually afraid to say what we think—we are afraid to criticize our leaders—political or otherwise. We know we are heading down the one-way street of economic disaster yet we are not strong enough to turn back or to even take a detour.

It seems like we are wearing blinders and must go down the street of no return even if in the end we find ourselves bankrupt financially and politically.

I doubt if the American people are going to keep on believing in the two-party system when the two parties join hands in the interim between elections and revive party loyalties only during the heat of a campaign.

If we throw stones of criticism we will break the glass houses and the idols standing on their feet of clay will be toppled from their pedestals of self-exaltation by the angry winds created

by the righteous indignation of the Americans sacrificed on the cross of gold by selfish, greedy men and their stooges in high places.

The disease that affects our body politic today comes from those amongst us who act more often for convenience than from conviction.

Congress will find out that the people hold Congress responsible and, when the day of reckoning comes, the casualties will fill every political morgue in the country.

This started out to be an article on glass. I'm afraid I can't discuss the problems of glass calmly when I think of the jobless glassworkers in my district whose lives are fast becoming nightmares filled with bill collectors, process servers, mortgage foreclosures, and destroyed plans for their own and their children's futures.

Some of you may say that I am putting too much emphasis upon the growing destruction of American industry by the combination of foreign investment and foreign imports.

I can't put it too strongly—the facts are compelling and only a fool can fail to see the ultimate end if we continue our policies without reevaluation and reexamination of our trade and aid programs.

Let's just talk about glass now—the facts, ladies and gentlemen, are much stronger than the fiction we are fed by our idols with feet of clay.

Let's look at some production and employment figures that are typical of the entire industry:

2 months' peak production, January and February 1953

Employees working.....	1,560
Employees laid off.....	0

Total..... 1,560

Production—4,075,231 boxes.

Boxes of glass (58 lbs.—1 box of 50).

Latest 2 months' figures, December 1960 and January 1961

Employees working.....	979
Employees laid off.....	342

Total..... 1,321

Production—2,719,750 boxes.

(The picture in Jeannette, Pa., is more to the point I'm trying to make. At one time this plant was the world's largest under one roof. Today, all of its tanks are down, the fires are out, and not one man is employed in this ghost plant that only recently was one of the mainstays of our local economy.)

Before putting the detailed figures before you, I wish to read part of a statement made by August Debrucque, president of the Window Glass Cutters League—in August 1960, before the Tariff Commission:

The Window Glass Cutters League of America is composed of members who are employed in that part of the flat glass industry that manufactures window glass. This is a craft union of highly skilled workmen with an average hourly wage of \$3.68 in 1958.

Naturally we are greatly concerned about imports of window glass since our livelihood depends on the industry. Anything that hurts the industry also hurts us. Imports are a menace to our jobs because they compete directly for our jobs. Every box of window glass that is imported is a box of glass that we do not cut.

In recent years imports have been heavy. In 1959 they went to 8,640,656 boxes, or more than 50 percent over the 1958 imports. The imports of the past 4 years have been as follows:

	Boxes
1956.....	5,527,110
1957.....	3,635,295
1958.....	5,170,333
1959.....	8,640,656

About 40 percent of the imports come from Belgium. Japan is coming up rapidly. In 1956 imports from that country were just over 10 percent of the total but in 1959 represented nearly 15 percent of the total. This inevitably means tougher competition. Between 1958 and 1959 the imports from Japan doubled, rising from 587,000 boxes to 1,193,000 boxes. This put Japan in second place, next to Belgium, in our imports.

Wages in Japan are unusually low. With modern machinery they can outdo us badly in cost. This stands to reason.

While Belgium continues to be the leading country that ships window glass to us, Japan is gaining; and while Belgium competition is hard for us, the Japanese, I think it can be said without a doubt, will be much harder for us to meet. In fact it is not likely that we can meet it. In Belgium the machinery is as good as ours if not better. Much of our machinery comes from Belgium.

I don't know how you go about finding the peril point; but I can tell you that imports have already hurt us. Within the past year and a half employment has dropped sharply and the outlook is no better.

Our employment in 12 companies in which we are organized dropped from 1,438 in December 1958 to 895 in June 1960. The number of tanks in operation shrank from 29 to 18 and of the 18 about a third were operating on short schedules. This has not all been caused by imports but there can be no question that the heavy shipments from abroad were one of the prime causes.

To give you an idea of the kind of stake we the workers have in import competition, let me say that the large imports are placing our pension plan in peril. Some of these plans, negotiated with the companies are funded but others are on a pay-as-you-go basis and are endangered. If any of the companies are forced out of business the outlook is that we would go without a pension altogether. Also, those workers who would be thrown out into the street would most likely lose their homes as well as their savings. Nor would they find it easy to find other jobs. The average age of our workers is 45; and it will be most difficult to get them relocated in satisfactory employment.

It seems to us as if these are facts that should be taken into account when a peril-point finding is undertaken. We believe that the tariff, which has already been cut in half, should be raised rather than lowered. We cannot think of a sound justification for stripping the little remaining protection away from us, even if only in part, as is now proposed. Why should our Government take action that will deprive us of jobs so that some foreign manufacturer can expand his exports? The idea used to be that he would use the dollars so gained and buy an American car or something else American.

I am afraid that this beautiful theory no longer stands up. They can turn to other countries and buy cheaper than from us and that is what they are doing more and more. I understand that we are now importing more than we are exporting in textiles, oil, automobiles, typewriters, and other articles that we formerly exported in much greater volume than we imported. As for window glass we export very little so that imports are not offset in any way but hit directly at our employment opportunities.

We would strongly urge that window glass be eliminated from the offer list.

This appeal has so far fallen on deaf ears. Again this week, this industry will come to Washington with its hat in hand to beg for an opportunity to continue to live our way of life.

I predict the complete collapse of the industry unless some changes are made and I might suggest one very important change that can be helpful until Congress starts to do the job it must do eventually.

The change I suggest is the Tariff Commission. Put members on who will tell GATT where and when to go and will close its doors to the international traders who have had more to do with our gold crisis than any other group in this Nation.

In order to prove my point on this score, let me introduce at this time the country-by-country total of exports to the United States:

U.S. imports of plain sheet (window) glass by country of origin—50-foot SSE boxes, 1959 and 1960

	Total	Belgium	France	Japan	United Kingdom	West Germany	Italy	Canada	Poland	Mexico	All other countries
1956—Total.....	5,527,110	2,133,459	604,851	590,875	512,835	376,328	316,917	215,568	142,333	50,778	583,165
Average per month.....	460,593	177,788	50,404	49,240	42,736	31,361	26,410	17,964	11,861	4,232	48,597
1957—Total.....	3,635,295	1,527,053	450,010	270,588	364,655	408,742	193,644	127,674	14,049	29,175	249,755
Average per month.....	302,942	127,254	37,501	22,545	30,388	34,062	16,137	10,640	1,171	2,431	20,813
1958—Total.....	5,170,333	1,879,041	624,730	587,722	521,056	645,772	150,902	150,296	1,889	119,544	489,381
Average per month.....	430,861	156,587	52,061	48,977	43,421	53,814	12,575	12,525	157	9,962	40,782
1959—January.....	742,794	273,867	84,195	86,439	113,646	76,942	13,283	22,861	18	9,716	61,825
February.....	684,532	242,225	72,180	92,011	99,174	55,813	16,128	27,930	322	25,612	53,135
March.....	861,307	321,040	70,244	104,900	127,685	80,874	15,449	31,552	223	10,888	68,451
April.....	731,479	317,388	54,237	103,278	87,205	77,563	18,259	19,757	242	5,379	48,172
May.....	839,100	318,295	91,651	109,787	107,935	92,006	19,850	16,089		10,775	72,713
June.....	777,345	287,295	55,337	120,154	112,700	76,052	23,937	16,859		6,490	77,920
July.....	793,912	284,870	74,605	105,431	107,970	82,026	23,450	15,972		3,735	95,853
August.....	659,755	216,003	63,654	93,682	93,428	72,945	31,463	6,768		2,609	79,202
September.....	767,629	280,701	82,031	102,275	101,684	61,902	28,738	10,363		3,732	96,204
October.....	580,480	197,327	63,716	85,411	54,241	61,852	15,578	9,766		5,662	86,927
November.....	599,948	240,081	50,638	76,727	79,167	35,360	30,814	10,946		6,175	69,783
December.....	626,517	230,098	49,578	113,179	59,658	67,834	27,221	14,533	1,002	1,871	61,544
Total.....	8,664,799	3,209,190	812,066	1,193,274	1,144,493	841,769	264,170	203,396	2,063	92,644	901,729
Average per month.....	722,067	267,433	67,672	99,440	95,374	70,147	22,014	16,950	172	7,720	75,144
1960—January.....	567,018	203,010	52,540	91,809	52,205	59,193	14,447	11,603	1,482	13,238	67,401
February.....	581,644	233,404	44,530	80,267	46,069	64,640	16,870	8,660		4,464	82,741
March.....	616,710	230,285	52,794	99,547	57,716	61,183	16,782	14,300	116	7,368	76,618
April.....	567,920	200,708	52,127	81,228	49,170	69,837	17,994	10,855		11,763	74,238
May.....	676,020	251,486	43,180	103,624	77,134	78,171	25,076	12,934		10,113	74,301
June.....	599,390	215,284	35,774	83,896	63,502	63,474	29,309	19,581	773	4,974	82,824
July.....	567,493	203,894	44,769	64,821	47,785	35,969	31,688	16,424		14,832	107,311
August.....	611,878	241,807	39,715	75,732	90,466	55,979	12,078	13,646		8,446	73,949
September.....	624,091	222,550	43,133	89,400	84,418	64,293	16,974	16,170	2,356	2,120	80,677
October.....	553,261	224,204	42,627	84,553	47,313	55,856	12,348	13,742		8,907	63,711
Total.....	5,965,425	2,226,632	451,189	854,937	615,778	608,595	195,566	137,915	4,727	86,315	783,771

NOTE.—Conversion rate: 58 pounds—50-foot SSE box.

I honestly believe that each and every shipment of glass to America is controlled by internationalists banded together under the guise of worldwide do-gooders but who are motivated by the high profits and low wages that make their work lucrative.

The foregoing figures have not taken into account the glass shipped to the United States by Communist Russia and her satellites.

I find it increasingly difficult to convince my friends and constituents that anything good can come out of our free trade policies.

In spite of my opposition to the perverted trade policies that have crept into our Reciprocal Trade Agreements, I would be the last Member of Congress to call for the complete repeal of this legislation or to ever promote a closed door, isolation of our Nation.

We cannot live alone and we do not want to try.

However, we cannot continue the present unsound trade economics and still survive in the growing industrial world around us.

I have fought from the beginning all attempts to make foreign investments more attractive than what they are already.

I opposed the Boggs bill with its tax breaks for foreign investors in competitive enterprises abroad.

I still oppose this type of legislation even if there has been an endorsement by certain leaders of labor, the Manufacturers' Association, and the National Chamber of Commerce.

They justify their position by saying that the restriction allowing a total of 10 percent of the production to be shipped to the United States protects our American production facilities.

What they do not seem to understand is that this 10 percent restriction only applies to each production facility and if there are 20 facilities built overseas, each can ship back to the United States 10 percent of its total foreign production.

This could easily wipe out all American production just as it has or is about to do in the watchmaking field, the typewriter and telescope production.

In fact, if you will take a walk with me down "the one-way street," I will point out more warehouses filled with foreign imports than I can factories filled with American workers.

How did it all start?

To best answer this I will repeat what I have said before on this subject.

It takes too long to cover the whole course followed by our Government to get to this sorry state, but a few of the main routes can be explained. Let us start by admitting the worthiness and soundness of the original proposals for foreign aid and reciprocal trade agreements. Simply stated, foreign aid was established under a plan devised by Congress to help our allies to get back to the same economic position they were in prior to World War II. This was done for a dual purpose. One was to keep the Communists from gaining ground in the so-called free nations because of economic conditions.

The second was the realistic view that unless these nations were helped to get back to their normal economic status, both industrially and agriculturally, they would never be able to compete in the free world as free nations. Foreign aid was born as an aftermath of World War II; the Communist threat made it sound logical; people were, and are, sick of catastrophic world wars and were willing to make most any sacrifice short of military service to buy peace. It sounded good, and in reality it really worked for a while. We watched devastated nations, like Germany, Japan, Italy, France, England, all their friends start to provide jobs, grow their own food supplies, and to resist communistic infiltration. Then we found out that nations are just like people everywhere. Long after we had passed the goal set by Congress when it enacted the first foreign aid bill, we found our friendly allies demanding more and more and with the help of the mistaken group in our State Department, the whole program became virtually a grab bag with almost every civilized country on earth getting some cut out of the American taxpayers. As it became apparent that this program was a free-for-all and more permanent than temporary in nature,

some of the former opponents of the legislation became interested and from then on the real problem started to develop.

Some of our big industries, urged on in some cases by a desire to lessen the union pressures at home, found that they could very advantageously join with German, Japanese, and other manufacturers who could get low interest, easy credit money from one or more of the many agencies set up by this Government for construction and expansion of foreign dominated industries.

Mexico has joined the rest of our friendly neighbors and allies and is rapidly forcing every American company to produce in Mexico or be shut off by either an embargo or a prohibitive tariff wall.

The trouble with us is that we have lost sight of the real purpose of passing both foreign aid and reciprocal trade acts. "Reciprocal trade" means just what the name implies. We are supposed to buy what we need and can get from countries who have things we cannot make or mine for ourselves at the free trade counter and other countries are supposed to get the same from our manufacturers and producers. What has really happened over the past decade though had been a complete perversion of the whole program. We are importing goods that we have in surplus and, in many instances, goods that are made by the same manufacturer operating both here and abroad. No other nation actually has lowered its tariff walls except in the instances where our price was so high our competition was not practical.

For instance, almost every American car producer produces cars overseas either by actual manufacturers or by manufacturing and/or sell agreements. The argument advanced is that our wages are too high, our taxes are too high, our transportation, our everything is too high. In fact, the argument is growing that our standard of living is too high. Is this true in the sense that it is used by our American industries? They say we cannot compete because of this high cost of living so they are forced to go abroad to produce for the foreign market. Of course, they fail to say that wage differentials always existed between foreign and American labor. They fail to say that our standard of living has always been higher and that you cannot compete with yourself and stay in business.

How do we correct the situation? What do we do? Do we build tariff walls and let the American producer gouge the American housewife, do we withdraw all of our foreign aid and let the Communists gobble up every nation, do we build a wall around us and cut ourselves off from the world? These are the questions that are hurled at any critic who questions foreign aid and trade. In my humble opinion, we should answer all questions on these subjects with commonsense and moderation. We should never build up prohibition tariff walls. We should and sooner or later

must build up cost of production protections for both American labor and American industry. This would take into consideration mandated costs of production such as Federal, State, and local taxes, social security, workman's compensation, unemployment compensation, welfare and health programs. It would give consideration to basic wage and man-hour production differentials just as most of our competing foreign countries do right now.

Maybe the Russians have a solution that should be explored. As I understand it, Russia imports without a tariff wall restriction, but does not allow foreign made goods to be sold for less in the marketplace than Russian made goods. Another thing—Russia gets something for anything they give—witness their deal with Castro where they take sugar at reduced world market prices in exchange for machinery, equipment, and help at Russian prices. This is true all over the world where Russia trades. Recently, Russia traded \$200 million worth of Russian furs, caviar, and other Russian products for radios, transistors, cameras, and so forth—items they can use for goods and commodities they have in surplus.

At this point I want to repeat another statement I made earlier this year:

It will get worse before it gets better. Some ask, "Are you for a high tariff to protect our high economy and high costs of living?" I can only answer simply but truthfully. I am for anything that will maintain our way of life. If we are satisfied to live like the Japanese workers, then of course we can compete on the wage level. However, I do not believe the American worker or the American employer wants to go back to the days of sweatshops, child labor, long hours, and low pay.

Americans abroad are looking through the stained glass windows of the ivory towers of the rich and powerful instead of through the cracks in the doors of the slums of the peasants.

Another handicap that is seldom mentioned that confronts the American manufacturer and the American worker is foreign government ownership. In this country a loud protest is raised against Government producing goods for sale in competition with private enterprise. No one seems to care about Americans having to compete with enterprises abroad owned or controlled by foreign government. In this country we have antitrust and antimonopoly laws, but no one seems to mind the fact that Americans have to compete with countries whose major production is by trusts and monopolies.

Some say this is the way to raise wages in foreign countries and will eventually make things right. Whom are we kidding? Labor unions are only kidding themselves on this score. We have only 17 million organized in America out of a potential of 50 million or more. We have migrant workers who are working under conditions that are considered a shame in some States and areas. We have millions of Americans working under bad conditions here in America after all our

strife, strikes, lockouts, legislation, and a liberal Constitution. How can anyone honestly say we can in the near future raise the standards in other countries to make competition reasonable between import and domestic products.

I once supported and still believe in aiding countries to make them self-sufficient. I think it is good to help Japan produce refrigerators, cars, clothing, and the nicer things of life for the Japanese people, but I think it is an economic joke, better still a tragedy, to help them produce these things for our use when we have a surplus of all these items. How do we raise their standards if their workers cannot even earn enough to buy a reasonable amount of their own production? Insofar as building a wall around us in the area of trade, we need not worry about that too much. It is being done for us by others. The wall is made out of cheap labor, American capital, American know-how and, in many cases, the American domestic market. Those fearful of gouging by American producers must not believe what we have been told about competition, antimonopoly, and antitrust laws that protect the American citizen from profiteers and exorbitant prices.

I am a profound believer in our American way. I believe in freedom of enterprise to make a realistic profit. I believe in freedom of labor to join together to bargain for a full day's pay for a full day's work. I believe each of us has a right to protection from our Government in all matters, militarily, economically, legislatively, administratively, and judicially.

It is time we remove our rose-colored foreign-made glasses and start looking through American-made bifocals at the small print in our economy.

It might surprise some of us to find out how bad a contract we have with our friendly allies.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein certain printed matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I seldom pay any attention to the distortions, half-truths, untruths, and deceptions that constantly appear in the news columns and on the editorial pages of the absentee-owned Atlanta Constitution.

Correcting the Atlanta Constitution would be a job unto itself, one requiring many hours more than should be devoted to something so unimportant.

However, the Constitution, when it turned its popguns on the House Committee on Un-American Activities, its chairman, Congressman FRANCIS E. WALTER, and the film, "Operation Abolition," engaged in smear tactics and misrepresentations which ought not to go unnoticed.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has been a permanent committee of the House of Representatives since January 3, 1945. As its name implies, it is a committee which deals with activities which are un-American and which, consequently, pose a threat to our security and safety.

It was created by a vote of the House of Representatives, which recognized the need for such a committee. It has been supported year after year by a vote of the House, and the vote of endorsement each time has been overwhelming. The last vote of endorsement was on March 1. That vote was 412 for and 6 against. Never has the House of Representatives taken any sort of weasel attitude toward the committee that it supports its objective, but feels that its methods are wrong. The committee has made a creditable record, and the House supports it wholeheartedly.

The greatest enemy to liberty in America and the world is the Communist Party, which has announced that its goal is to conquer the world and to bring all governments and people under Communist rule. It has made unbelievable progress toward that objective. It has now come within 90 miles of our shores. It is a real threat. It is a continuing threat.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has devoted its efforts principally to uncovering and exposing Communist activities, infiltration, and subversion. Throughout its entire existence it has been the target of vilification and abuse by Communists, their dupes, and their sympathizers. Martin Dies, the first chairman of the committee, had to endure these attacks. So did subsequent chairmen of the committee, including Congressman John S. Wood of Canton, who for many years represented Georgia's Ninth District. The fury of these attacks now is being directed at Congressman FRANCIS E. WALTER, of Pennsylvania, present chairman of the committee.

As a part of its work the Un-American Activities Committee has held hearings in various sections of the country to gather evidence regarding Communist activities. Such a hearing was held in Atlanta in July 1958. Frank Wilkinson, a Communist who helped organize the riots to disrupt committee hearings in San Francisco last year, attempted to organize a similar riot in Atlanta in 1958, but was unsuccessful. The committee called him in as a witness in Atlanta. He refused to testify as to his Communist activities. The House of Representatives cited him for contempt of Congress. He was convicted. The Supreme Court of the United States by a 5 to 4 decision affirmed that conviction on February 27, 1961.

In these hearings committee members have been considerate of witnesses. They have served them legally with subpoenas. They have merely asked questions of the witnesses, usually about their own Communist connections, affiliations, and activities. Often these Communist

witnesses are disorderly, abusive, and use vicious language toward the committee and its staff. All that the committee does is to cite the witness for contempt, if his conduct justifies it, or to have him removed from the hearing room if he becomes violent or if his conduct is such as to disturb orderly procedure in the hearing. Removal from the hearing room is the most the committee has done toward any unruly Communist.

On May 12, 13, and 14, 1960, the committee held one of these hearings in the city hall in San Francisco, Calif. Certain hard-core Communists among them being Frank Wilkinson, Archie Brown, Merle Brodski, Douglas Wachter, and others, worked out plans in advance to stage riotous demonstrations for the purpose of disrupting the hearings, and to turn these hearings into propaganda for the Communist Party. Their plans were very successful. Scenes of such violence and disorder were staged that hundreds of feet of newsreel shots were made of the proceedings in the hearing room, and inside and outside the city hall during the 3-day proceedings. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, prepared a report upon these hearings and these Communist-instigated riots, which has been printed under the title "Communist Target—Youth." On page 8 of this report by Mr. Hoover he points out that on the third day of the hearings in San Francisco the riotous crowd consisted of about 2,000 people, who were at one time so threatening toward the committee that police officers deemed it necessary to take the committee members out of the city hall by a back door to avoid an attack by the mob. I quote this paragraph from page 8 of Mr. Hoover's report, "Communist Target—Youth":

Suddenly aroused, the crowd surged threateningly toward the entrance to city hall. Committee members were escorted by police officers out a rear exit as a cordon of uniformed officers, including motorcycle patrolmen and mounted officers, held back the angry demonstrators. The crowd, which by then consisted of about 2,000 continued to mill around the area for an hour, despite the fact that an announcement was made by loudspeaker that the HCUA staff had departed.

From the newsreel shots which were made of the riots and disorderly conduct during the 3 days of committee hearings, a film was made by splicing certain of these newsreel shots together. A narrator described the changing scenes. Introductory remarks were made by Chairman FRANCIS WALTER and the film contained short statements by two other committee members, Congressman AUGUST JOHANSEN, of Michigan, and Congressman GORDON SCHERER, of Ohio. The running time of the film is about 45 minutes. The title of the film is "Operation Abolition." The film is given this title because of the campaign by the Communists to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Communists themselves have named that campaign "Operation Abolition." The film was spliced and prepared by a commercial film company in Washington, D.C., Washington Video Productions, Inc. I

saw the film exhibited last August in the House Ways and Means Committee room in Washington. I bought a copy of it and when the extra session of Congress adjourned I brought the film home with me and exhibited it some 40 or 50 times in the Fifth Congressional District to civic clubs, Daughters of the American Revolution, veterans groups, church groups, and others. It is a revealing, shocking presentation of Communist instigation of riots, infiltration, subversion, and propaganda. I have also distributed at each showing, to those people who wished them, copies of an 18-page pamphlet prepared by Director J. Edgar Hoover, entitled "Communist Target—Youth." That pamphlet by Mr. Hoover gives in printed form substantially the same information which you see and hear in the sound film "Operation Abolition." The pamphlet, as does the film, also contains introductory remarks by Chairman FRANCIS E. WALTER. I believe that every person who has the opportunity to do so should see the film, "Operation Abolition," and read the pamphlet, "Communist Target—Youth."

I am convinced that the film factually portrays the Communist-instigated riots which were staged last May in San Francisco to disrupt the hearings of the Un-American Activities Committee which were held for the purpose of investigating and exposing Communist activities in the San Francisco Bay area. I am convinced that anyone seeing and hearing this film will have a factual understanding of what went on inside and outside of the San Francisco City Hall during these 3-day hearings.

However, the Atlanta Constitution does not share my views regarding the film "Operation Abolition," or regarding the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or regarding its chairman, Congressman FRANCIS E. WALTER. For reasons of their own, whatever they may be, the editors and writers of that paper started a campaign to poison the public mind against the film, against the committee, and against the committee chairman. In that campaign they have engaged in untrue statements, in half-truths, and in smear tactics. They have scolded the committee and its chairman, and have in the same column concurred in the views of the four Supreme Court Justices who wanted to free the Communist, Frank Wilkinson, from his conviction on charges of contempt of Congress, but were unable to do so because they did not have enough votes. Their concurrence in the minority views of these four Supreme Court Justices carries even further their condemnation of the committee and its chairman. I attach here the column to which I refer. It appeared in the March 1 issue of the Atlanta Constitution:

"THE COMMITTEE'S OWN SELF-RESTRAINT"
(By Eugene Patterson)

The House Un-American Activities Committee has a newly confirmed power and with it a responsibility. By a 5 to 4 split, the Supreme Court has upheld the committee's right to exact answers from Americans haled before its investigations of communism.

As dissenting Justice Hugo Black said, you can now be subpoenaed and told to repeat gossip you may have heard about any of your friends or go to jail.

"The only real limitation upon the committee's power to harass its opponents is the committee's own self-restraint, a characteristic which probably has not been predominant in the committee's work over the past few years," said Justice Black.

Depending now as they must on the committee's self-restraint, Americans should give the committee's conduct close attention. Every American patriot is against communism. By precisely the same token, every American patriot is against having Americans pushed around wrongfully in the name of anticommunism.

And as Justice Black indicated, this committee under Representative FRANCIS WALTER has not always shown self-restraint in its treatment of Americans, nor has it been modest about justifying its tactics.

Take, for instance, the film "Operation Abolition" which has been shown around Atlanta and Georgia. It carries an anti-Communist message based on the inexcusable student riots that marred the committee's hearings in San Francisco last December. No patriot we know is for communism, nor does any favor riots. But the nature of the film and the committee's connection with it also cause concern.

The committee isn't sponsoring the film. But its chairman, Representative WALTER, introduces it. And the committee procured from San Francisco television stations the news film which a private film producer in Washington spliced together and is selling for private profit as "Operation Abolition." Representative WALTER himself admits some scenes are spliced out of sequence "decidedly minor." But serious questions have been raised not only about the paste-and-scissors aspect of putting together the action shots, but about points of interpretation placed on the riot by the narration.

This matter is so serious that the Board of the National Council of Churches has advised its constituent communions not to exhibit the film in churches unless full and fair presentation of facts relating to questions about it are provided beforehand.

Even the Defense Department has withdrawn the doctored film from use. Yet the House Committee on Un-American Activities seems content to be identified with it. For the committee to accept justification of its activities on grounds that are open to any question whatsoever seems to raise a new question about the committee's self-restraint, upon which we now must rely. Oppose Communists to assure freedom, yes. But let us not throw the baby out with the bath water.

A person who is so greatly disturbed and concerned about accuracy and fair dealing ought to tell the truth himself. Mr. Patterson has not done this. He makes the positive statement: "Even the Defense Department has withdrawn the doctored film from use." That statement is false. Leaving aside the question whether the film is "doctored," Mr. Patterson's statement that the Defense Department has withdrawn the film from use is untrue. It is not even true in part.

When I first read that statement I called Maj. Gen. William W. Quinn, Chief of Army Information, Department of the Army, in the Pentagon Building here in Washington. I asked him if this statement is correct. He said it is not. He further told me that the Army purchased 34 copies of this film from the

same source I purchased my copy and distributed the films for use in various Army posts. He said the status of the film now is the same as it has been since the copies were purchased. I asked him to confirm that statement in writing which he did. This is a copy of General Quinn's letter to me:

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF INFORMATION,
Washington, D.C., March 1, 1961.

HON. JAMES C. DAVIS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DAVIS: This is to confirm our telephone conversation of February 28, 1961 regarding the film, "Operation Abolition."

Copies of this film were procured in keeping with Army policy of attempting to insure that Army personnel are adequately informed on important current issues.

We have received no directive, nor do we know of any, prohibiting Army use of the films.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM W. QUINN,
Major General, GS, Chief of Information.

The first version of this false story that the Defense Department had withdrawn the film appeared in the Sunday issue of the Constitution-Journal on February 26. It was repeated, and greatly enlarged upon in the Constitution on March 1 in the editorial column quoted above. Typical of the editor's attitude toward the committee is another cheap smear contained in this sentence from the editorial column:

As dissenting Justice Hugo Black said, you can now be subpoenaed and told to repeat gossip you may have heard about any of your friends or to go to jail.

However, the editor must have felt that the poison job had not been sufficiently rounded out because on March 3 another hatchet job was turned out when an editorial mudthrower named Ted Lippman came up with this signed article on the Constitution's editorial page:

UNITED STATES NOT BUILT BY MEN WHO WERE
AFRAID
(By Ted Lippman)

FRANCIS WALTER of Easton, Pa., is a kindly, gentle-looking, white-haired gentleman with asthma. He is afraid of what the Communist conspiracy might do to America. As chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, he fights the conspiracy.

But in fighting it, he has put the first amendment of the Constitution in real jeopardy. If dissenting Justices on the Supreme Court are correct, he has even ruled out public criticism of him and his committee. Such criticism, apparently, is un-American.

Criticism of anything is decidedly American. At least it used to be. I have a very selfish reason for being concerned. I'm an editorial writer. I hate to see anybody or anything ruled out of bounds for criticism. After all, you can only write so many "this is good" editorials.

There are people who have an even more personal interest in this business. Young people are pretty idealistic. They see things head on and they ask questions. What is a high school teacher going to do if one of his students should ask him what's what with the HUAC? What if he's asked flatly: Do we have freedom of speech and association or don't we? He'd better be careful. His answer might be un-American. He might get a call from Representative WALTER.

This could lead, Justice Hugo Black says, to "government by intimidation." I doubt that that's what Representative WALTER wants. What could be more un-American? Could we survive—as America—if we stopped thinking, stopped questioning?

"Some people are afraid that this country cannot survive unless Congress has the power to set aside the freedoms of the first amendment at will," Justice Black says. Then he adds:

"This country was not built by men who were afraid and it cannot be preserved by such men." It's one thing to be on guard against communism. It's another to be panicked by it.

I have seen smearing done before by means of cheap, yellow journalism. But I do not recall that I have ever seen any which exceeds the Lippman column in those qualities.

Here are some of the facts about Congressman FRANCIS WALTER whom this hack writer has undertaken to paint as a pitiful, abject, cowardly creature:

Congressman WALTER served his country both in World War I and World War II.

He is respected and esteemed by his people at home. Before coming to Congress he served 6 years as county prosecuting attorney. He is a director in the Eastern National Bank in his hometown. He is and has been for years vice president of one of the largest banks in Pennsylvania, the Broad Street Trust Co. in Philadelphia.

He has served for 28 years in Congress, and has established a record of being one of the ablest, most energetic, most courageous Members of that body.

He has the respect and esteem of his party in Congress. On January 2 he was elected for a 2-year term to serve as chairman of the Democratic caucus in the House—the highest party office in that body. The vote was unanimous. It was the second time he has been so elected.

He is respected no less by the Republicans on the other side of the aisle. When Congressman WALTER rose in the House on March 1 to speak in behalf of the annual appropriation for his committee, the entire body gave him a standing ovation and prolonged applause. When the vote came on that appropriation, in spite of an all-out attack by those few Members who hate the committee, the vote was 412 ayes to 6 noes.

If he does have asthma, he endures it uncomplainingly. In the 15 years I have known him, I have never heard him mention it.

This drivell of Lippman's, like that of Patterson, embraces the pro-Communist views of the four Supreme Court Justices who wanted to turn the Communist, Frank Wilkinson, free.

I know that mistakes are common to humankind. I know that everyone makes mistakes. Most people, when a mistake is made, will try to rectify it. Not so with the Atlanta Constitution. Its editor and writers have known for more than a week that its twice-carried statement is untrue; namely, that the Defense Department has withdrawn the film "Operation Abolition" from use. I gave the contents of Major General Quinn's letter to the Washington rep-

resentative of the Atlanta Constitution on March 2.

Instead of meeting the truth face to face and manfully saying "We made a mistake. We are sorry," Editor Patterson on March 6, in a long, rambling, vague, 4-column statement tried to weasel out of his untrue claim that the Defense Department had withdrawn the film in this editor's note:

"OPERATION ABOLITION"—WE BELIEVE IN A BALANCED VIGILANCE

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We have called the San Francisco student riots against the House Un-American Activities Committee inexcusable.

But we have also printed the questions that have arisen about a film named "Operation Abolition," based on those riots.

We believe Americans must be vigilant to combat communism. We also believe in a balanced vigilance which does not itself destroy the American rights it professes to protect. In the interest of such a balance, we print on this page a letter from a reader challenging our articles, and an on-scene dispatch from the San Francisco Chronicle listing specific points of contention.

The North American Newspaper Alliance reported last week that the Defense Department was making an anti-Communist film of its own to replace its use of "Operation Abolition." A direct check with the Pentagon discloses this official position: The Defense Department is making a new film, based on J. Edgar Hoover's "Communist Target—Youth," for use in its training programs; it is not being called a replacement for "Operation Abolition" because that film is not now a part of its official training programs but is present in some film libraries at military posts where local officers may use it on their own initiative.

The National Council of Churches has advised its constituent communions not to exhibit "Operation Abolition" in churches "unless a full and fair presentation of such facts as are available relevant to (the questions about it) is provided beforehand."

The San Francisco Chronicle printed an article on the film by Herb Caen on November 20, 1960, saying: "I object to a Government agency coming out so foursquare for truth—and then distorting it. . . . There is no more effective way of enforcing conformity and instilling fear, as the late Joe McCarthy was quick to find out."

Here we meet with a new term—"balanced vigilance." If there is any such thing as "balanced nausea," this weaselworded, hedging, evasive rigmarole would be the very thing to bring it on.

Balanced vigilance, indeed.

This attempted justification reaffirms what the other two quoted articles demonstrate—namely that the Constitution, its editors, and writers are against the House Committee on Un-American Activities, its chairman, Congressman FRANCIS WALTER, and the film "Operation Abolition."

But the mud throwing of this collection of little peewees on the Atlanta Constitution amounts to about as much as a flock of grassbirds in a fence corner chattering at an eagle. Whatever these smearers have done, and whatever they may do, the House Committee on Un-American Activities is going to continue the important functions it has been performing to protect our Government and our institutions from infiltration and destruction by the Communist conspiracy.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia that I think he is doing a great service in bringing to the Members of Congress the statement that he has made today. Too long I think have men hid behind freedom of the press in attacking not only committees of this House but some of the basic freedoms that have made us a great Nation.

As a young man I read many times the then Atlanta Constitution. I thought it was a great newspaper. I deplore the fact that today it has sunk to a very low state in my estimation and I am sure in the estimation of many fine people from the gentleman's own district and his great State of Georgia.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I thank the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to commend the gentleman for his statement. I should like to ask him what in the world asthma has to do with the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the functioning of its chairman, the capable gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]?

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. It just happens that that is the low method of attack which this editorial writer chose to use to smear this distinguished Member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. GROSS. That is really reaching low for something with which to club a Member of Congress, I should say.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want this House to know that while the Atlanta newspapers were condemning the Committee on Un-American Activities, that the Columbus, Ga., newspapers, the Americus, Ga., newspapers, the Albany, Ga., newspapers, and I think virtually the entire press of Georgia, with the exception of these Atlanta papers, were lauding the efforts of the Committee on Un-American Activities and were praising that great American, Congressman FRANCIS WALTER, the chairman. Georgians think Congressman WALTER is one of the outstanding men of this age or any age.

People in Georgia are virtually unanimous in their approval of the Committee on Un-American Activities and deeply appreciate what they have done. They are grateful to Congressman WALTER, Congressman TUCK, Congressman WILLIS, and the other members for going to Atlanta and examining into Communist activities. That committee was entitled to have the cooperation of the press and the public, and they got the cooperation of almost the entire press and the complete cooperation of the public.

Georgians are against communism. They are for constitutional government. They are loyal Americans and believe in the American way, and they will work for it and fight for it.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I trust the gentleman will permit me to join in an expression of appreciation of the wonderful, patriotic, consistent service the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] has rendered ever since he came here, not only to his district, but to the whole country.

The necessity of what he is doing today is illustrated by a glance at the ticker, which I just made, stating that Gus Hall is to be the real head of the Communist Party here in America. If you go back to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as long ago as June 1937, you will find Gus Hall was active then, but in a minor capacity.

The danger from these Communists never, never ceases, and the astounding thing as far as I am concerned is the gullibility of some of our really sincere and honest do-gooders, patriotic as they are. They just do not know, or realize, what they are encouraging.

I thank the gentleman for calling the situation to the attention of the local editors.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], the chairman of the committee, needs no defense from any of us. The record is clear. He is an able legislator, ever on the alert when our country or our Government is assailed by those who either should have a better knowledge of the facts or are willfully attempting to undermine our institutions—destroy our freedom. Seldom, if ever, has a man's record shown a more consistently helpful service than does that of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Every Member of the Congress knows the esteem in which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] is held in this House, and every Member knows and appreciates the extent of his ability, his integrity, his courage, and his patriotism.

He is recognized on this floor by every Member. I had an opportunity last year to go up into the district represented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] and attend a meeting. That meeting was attended by both young people and old people, by working people and business people, by representatives of management and of labor unions. It was most gratifying to learn of the high affection and esteem in which TAD WALTER was held in his district, to see such unanimity on the part of people in all walks of life in their respect for him,

in the pride which they took in the knowledge that they were represented in Congress by one of the ablest men in public life.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], and in connection with what he said I would like to add that being acquainted, as I am, with the esteem and respect which is universally accorded to Chairman WALTER, I was amazed at this little, low attack, and this campaign started against him and his committee by these Atlanta newspapers.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. FORRESTER. I would like to point out that the distinguished Congressman who conducted the hearings in San Francisco when the riot was committed on the House Un-American Activities Committee, was Hon. EDWIN WILLIS, of Louisiana. Congressman WILLIS is one of the outstanding legal minds in the United States. I feel certain that if this House expressed its opinion, it would say that Congressman WILLIS is as competent, fair, and patient a man as there is in the U.S. Congress. Mr. Speaker, if that group could not get along with Congressman WILLIS, it is simply because they are not interested in getting along, they were not interested in the right, and they did not want to hear the truth, and their only motive was that of causing trouble. Their actions cannot be explained satisfactorily and they cannot be condoned.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. The gentleman is eminently correct.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. I should like to associate myself with the remarks made by other Members in commendation of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]. It has been my privilege to serve in this House with Mr. WALTER for 18 years. Any newspaper, any person, any group that makes critical or derogatory remarks about this gentleman or his patriotism, his courage, his judgment, his vigor, his exceptional all-around abilities, is speaking either out of ignorance or prejudice. No newspaper or person that wants to command respect and confidence should get itself into such an exposed position of colossal ignorance or blind prejudice. I daresay that those of us here who have observed FRANCIS WALTER longest and most closely are in a better position to evaluate him and his work than any others can be. We know the strength of his character. We have seen him under fire and we know his solid worth. Anyone who speaks slightly or derogatorily of FRANCIS WALTER does not reveal anything about Mr. WALTER but reveals a great deal about himself.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I thank the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. I want to endorse what Mr. JUDD has just said. I have served with Mr. WALTER for 23 years. I do not know of a gentleman in this House who is more highly regarded for his willingness to get up and fight for what is best for America and Americans than is Mr. WALTER. An attack upon a man of his stature by a newspaper which, when I lived in the South for a couple of years was considered a great newspaper, is quite a shock to me. It should open the eyes of the people of America as to just how far we have gone.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. I will say to the gentleman it was shocking to me also. I felt it should not go unnoticed.

I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

GUARANTEEING LOANS TO STUDENTS TO COMPLETE THEIR EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. TAYLOR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include a copy of a bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced in Congress a bill, H.R. 5550, which provides a different approach to the problem of helping talented young people finance a college education. Under this bill the student is certified by the college as being in full-time attendance, being capable of good college work, and being in need of financial assistance. A loan is made to the student by a bank or other money lending institution, and is guaranteed by the Federal Government operating through the Commissioner of Education. It bears interest not to exceed 6 percent, and is payable over a period not to exceed 10 years after the student finishes college. This program is modeled after the GI loan program.

These loans which would range according to needs up to a maximum of \$1,000 per year would be available to all college students. The student would be free to attend the college of his choice and select his own program of study.

My experience has been that there is no better moral risk for loans than carefully selected college students seeking an education. I believe that in over 90 percent of the cases this program would not cost the Government any money whatsoever, above administrative costs.

It would give hometown bankers a chance to make friends with young citizens, and at the same time make loans which are sound.

Today an estimated one-third of our bright high school graduates are unable to continue their education for financial reasons. Development of young minds is fundamental as we face the requirements of world leadership and the hope of economic growth.

As Congress and President Kennedy attempt to bring college education opportunities within the financial reach of more and more of our deserving young people, I believe that this plan has merit and should be considered along with other proposals.

H.R. 5550

A bill to provide a program for guaranteeing loans made to students in institutions of higher education in order to permit them to continue or complete their education

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Federal Student Loan Guaranty Act of 1961."

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

(1) The term "institution of higher education" means an educational institution in any State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands which (A) admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate, (B) is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond secondary education, (C) provides an educational program for which it awards a bachelor's degree or provides not less than a 2-year program, which is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree, (D) is a public or other nonprofit institution, and (E) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association or, if not so accredited, is an institution whose credits are accepted on transfer, by not less than three institutions which are so accredited, for credit on the same basis as if transferred from an institution so accredited. For the purposes of clause (E) the Commissioner shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies or associations which shall be deemed to be the only such agencies or associations so recognized for the purposes of such clause.

(2) The term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education.

(3) The term "person" means any corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, joint stock company, or individual.

NUMBER OF LOANS GUARANTEED

SEC. 3. The Commissioner is authorized to guarantee under the provisions of this Act one hundred thousand loans for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962; one hundred fifty thousand loans for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963; and two hundred thousand loans for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and each succeeding fiscal year.

ELIGIBILITY FOR LOAN GUARANTEES AND TERMS OF LOANS GUARANTEED

SEC. 4. (a) Any loan made, in compliance with the provisions of this Act, to a full-time student in an institution of higher education in order to permit such student to continue or complete his studies may be guaranteed under the provisions of this Act if such institution certifies—

(1) that such student is in full-time attendance at such institution,

(2) that such student is a citizen of the United States,

(3) that such student, in the opinion of such institution, is capable of maintaining good standing in the studies being pursued by him, and

(4) the amount without which, in the opinion of such institution, such student will be unable to continue his studies at such institution.

(b) A loan to a student which is guaranteed under this Act may be made by any person, other than one who bears the relationship of father, mother, brother, or sister to such student, but such a loan cannot be in an amount in excess of that certified with respect to such student pursuant to paragraph (4) of subsection (a) and must be evidenced by a note or other written agreement which—

(1) provides for repayment of the principal amount of such loan and interest thereon in periodic installments beginning not more than one year from the date on which the student ceases to devote essentially full time to educational work in attendance at any institution of higher education,

(2) requires full repayment of the principal with interest within ten years after the date on which the first installment of principal becomes due,

(3) provides for interest on all unpaid balances of principal at a per annum rate not exceeding 6 percent.

(4) entitles the student borrower at his option to accelerate repayment of the whole or any part of such loan without thereby accelerating the effective date of any rate of interest higher than the rate which would be payable in the absence of such acceleration, and

(5) contains such other terms and conditions consistent with the provisions of this Act and with the regulations issued by the Commissioner pursuant to this Act as may be agreed upon by the parties to such loan.

AMOUNT OF GUARANTY OF INDIVIDUAL LOANS

SEC. 5. (a) No loan or loans made to any student by one or more persons in excess of \$1,000 in any year, or in excess of \$4,000 in the aggregate, shall be guaranteed under this Act.

(b) Any loan guaranteed under this Act shall be guaranteed in an amount equal to the unpaid balance of such loan at the time of default, including any interest accrued thereon.

CERTIFICATE OF GUARANTY

SEC. 6. (a) If, upon application by any person made upon such form, containing such information, and supported by such evidence as the Commissioner may require, and otherwise in conformity with this section, the Commissioner finds that the applicant has made a loan to an eligible student borrower which may be guaranteed under the provisions of this Act, he shall issue to such applicant a certificate of guaranty covering such loan and setting forth the amount and terms of such guaranty.

(b) A guaranty evidenced by a certificate of guaranty issued pursuant to subsection (a) shall become effective upon the date of issuance of such certificate; except that the Commissioner is authorized, in accordance with regulations, to issue commitments with respect to proposed loans submitted by any person and in that event, upon compliance with subsection (a) by such person, the certificate of guaranty may be issued effective as of the date when the loan to be covered by such guaranty is made.

(c) An application submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall contain an agreement by the applicant that if the loan is covered by a guaranty under this Act the applicant will submit such supplementary reports and statements during the effective period of the guaranty, upon such forms, at such times, and containing such information as the Commissioner may by regulation prescribe.

(d) The rights of any person arising under a guaranty evidenced by a certificate of guaranty issued under this section may be assigned by such person to any other person.

(e) The consolidation of the obligations of two or more guaranteed loans obtained by a student borrower in any year into a single obligation evidenced by a single instrument

of indebtedness shall not affect the guaranty of the United States.

Upon surrender of the original certificates of guaranty in such cases, the Commissioner may issue a new certificate of guaranty in accordance with this section upon such consolidated obligation.

PROCEDURE ON DEFAULT ON A GUARANTEED LOAN

SEC. 7. (a) Upon default in payment of principal or interest due upon any loan covered by a guaranty issued pursuant to this Act, and prior to the commencement of suit or other enforcement proceeding upon the loan or upon any security for such loan, the guaranty beneficiary shall promptly notify the Commissioner who shall thereupon, if requested by such beneficiary or on his own motion, if the guaranty is still in effect, pay to the beneficiary the amount of the loss sustained by such beneficiary upon such loan as soon as such amount has been determined. The "amount of the loss" on any loan shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be an amount equal to the unpaid balance of the loan, including interest accrued and unpaid on the date of payment by the United States on its guaranty obligation pursuant to subsection (b).

(b) Upon payment by the Commissioner of the loss, or tentative amount of loss, pursuant to subsection (a), the United States shall be subrogated to the rights of the holder of the obligation upon the guaranteed loan and be entitled to an assignment of the note or other evidence of the insured loan and any security therefor by the guaranty beneficiary.

(c) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preclude any forbearance for the benefit of the borrower which may be agreed upon by the parties to the guaranteed loan and approved by the Commissioner, or to preclude forbearance by the Commissioner in the enforcement of the guaranteed obligation after payment on such guaranty.

(d) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to excuse the guaranty beneficiary from exercising, in the making and collecting of loans under the provisions of this Act, the same care and diligence which would reasonably be used in making and collecting loans not guaranteed. If the Commissioner, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to a guaranty beneficiary, finds that such beneficiary has substantially failed to exercise such care and diligence, or to make the reports and statements required under section 6(c), he shall disqualify such beneficiary for further guaranty on loans thereafter made which (but for this subsection) could be guaranteed under this Act until he is satisfied that such failure has ceased and finds that there is reasonable assurance that such beneficiary will in the future exercise necessary care and diligence or comply with such requirements, as the case may be.

(e) As used in this section, the term "guaranty beneficiary" means the person entitled to payment of a guaranteed loan.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER

SEC. 8. (a) With respect to matters arising by reason of this Act and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Commissioner may—

(1) sue on behalf of the United States and be sued in his official capacity in any court of competent jurisdiction, State or Federal;

(2) subject to the specific limitations in this Act, consent to the modification, with respect to time of payment of principal and interest or any portion thereof, or security, of the provisions of any note, contract, mortgage, or other instrument evidencing or securing a loan which has been guaranteed under this Act;

(3) enforce, pay, or compromise, any claim on, or arising because of, any such guaranty; and

(4) enforce, pay, compromise, waive, or release any right, title, claim, lien, or demand, however acquired, including any equity or any right of redemption.

(b) The Commissioner shall, with respect to the financial operations arising by reason of this Act—

(1) prepare annually and submit a budget program as provided for wholly owned Government corporations by the Government Corporation Control Act;

(2) maintain an integral set of accounts, which shall be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions, as provided by section 105 of the Government Corporation Control Act; except that the financial transactions of the Commissioner including the settlement of claims under this Act, and transactions related thereto and vouchers approved by the Commissioner in connection with such financial transactions, shall be final and conclusive upon all accounting and other officers of the Government.

APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

SEC. 9. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to pay claims arising under this Act and to administer its provisions.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. PIRNIE. I wish to commend my colleague for having brought to the attention of the House today the importance of giving financial help to deserving young people. I feel sure that if this is placed upon a loan basis, those individuals who receive the benefits will in due time repay the loan that is made to be used to assist someone else at a later date to receive similar aid.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is my thought. In the main the loans will be paid back, and the only cost to the Government will be a little administrative cost to carry out the program.

Mr. PIRNIE. And that would improve the chances of many of these people to receive an education who could not otherwise because of financial difficulty.

Mr. TAYLOR. It would aid a great many. I thank the gentleman for his support.

Mr. PIRNIE. And it would be at no cost to the Government.

Mr. TAYLOR. I feel sure that the vast majority of the loans would be repaid promptly.

STIMULATING THE NATION'S ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH ACCELERATED NATIONAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter and tables.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, for all intents and purposes the Watershed Act as enacted by Congress has never worked

in the whole Appalachian region. In other words, the requirements have been so stringent that no projects have been approved in that region. I have on numerous occasions called to the attention of the Department of Agriculture the fact that the formula in the Watershed Act was unworkable in the Appalachian region.

Mr. Speaker, I have on this date introduced legislation which I feel will accelerate the Nation's economic growth by developing her natural resources in areas of unemployment, underemployment, and low family income. The legislation provides for an area resource development program based on a plan of development, protection, improvement, conservation and utilization of land, water, forest, grass, and related resources for agricultural, urban, industrial, commercial or recreational purposes, for the protection of the public health and for other related purposes.

The bill I have introduced reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress that acceleration of the Nation's economic growth is essential to the general welfare; that the development, conservation and proper utilization of the Nation's land, water, forest and grass resources are required to provide adequately for the future needs of the Nation's rapidly growing population; that Federal aid to the States and local organizations is necessary to effectuate adequate natural resource development; and that priority should be given to natural resource development in areas of unemployment, underemployment and low family income as a means of improving economic and living conditions in such areas and thereby reducing requirements for unemployment compensation and public welfare assistance.

SEC. 2. (a) An area resource development program shall be based on a plan of development, protection, improvement, conservation and utilization of land, water, forest, grass and related resources for agricultural, urban, industrial, commercial or recreational purposes, for the protection of the public health, and for other related purposes. The program may include but shall not be limited to:

(1) reforestation or other vegetative planting, and timber or other improvement practices;

(2) land stabilization on areas of critical soil erosion, including roads, streambanks, and mine wastes;

(3) development of water facilities by dams, dikes, road fills, stream improvements, and related measures for farm, community, and industrial water supply, for streamflow regulation and pollution abatement, for fish and wildlife development and recreation, and for flood protection.

(b) Any single area resource development program shall be restricted to an area comprised of a watershed or geographical area of such size that a plan of development and improvement can be reasonably expected to be carried out within a period of not to exceed ten years.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, is hereby authorized to assist the States and local organizations in planning and carrying out area resource development programs when the following conditions have been met:

(1) when an application has been received in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary from (a) the Governor or an agency of the State authorized to act by State law, or (b) a local organization, after

the application has been approved by the Governor, or the authorized State agency: *Provided*, That a local organization may be a political subdivision of the State, a public agency created by or under State law, or a nonprofit corporate entity approved by the Secretary, having authority under State law to carry out, maintain and operate the measures and improvements included in the area resource development program: *Provided further*, That when two or more applications are received from any State, the Secretary may require the Governor or the authorized State agency to designate an order of priority for assistance among all of such applications;

(2) the application shall show, in such form and detail as the Secretary may require, the nature and extent of the undeveloped natural resources within the proposed resource development area and the potentialities for their development, improvement, conservation and utilization in raising the level of family income, improving economic and living conditions, and alleviating unemployment or underemployment in the area;

(3) the area covered by the application shall be one which qualifies under standards to be established by the Secretary as being among the highest 20 per centum of all such areas in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in percentage of low-income families, and in which there exists a condition of substantial and persistent unemployment or underemployment.

SEC. 4. When the conditions enumerated in section 3 have been met, the Secretary is authorized:

(1) to provide technical services to the applicant in planning and carrying out the area resource development program, including such services and information as he may consider required by the applicant to meet the conditions set forth in section 3 in advance of submission of the application to the Secretary for assistance in planning and carrying out the program;

(2) when a plan has been agreed to by the Secretary and the applicant, to share not to exceed 75 per centum of the cost of the program (including land, easements, and rights-of-way, but exclusive of technical services) by grants of funds to the applicant or by installing or constructing measures and improvements: *Provided*, That any measures and improvements on federally owned land shall be installed by the land administering agency, shall be paid for in full by the Federal Government, and shall not be counted as a part of the Federal share of the program cost;

(3) to make loans to or purchase evidences of indebtedness from the applicant to finance the non-Federal share of the costs of carrying out the measures and improvements provided for in this Act. Such loans or purchases shall be made under contracts or agreements which provide, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate, for the repayment thereof in not more than fifty years from the date thereof, with interest at the average rate, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, payable by the Treasury upon its marketable public obligations outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year in which the loan is made or evidence of indebtedness is purchased, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this Act shall be applicable to the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

SEC. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$250,000,000 for carrying out the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That the total amount of technical, financial, credit, and other forms of Federal assistance for any single area resource development program shall not exceed \$5,000,000.

I think I should call to the attention of the various Members of Congress from the several States comprising the Appalachian area that they will likewise discover that no projects have been approved in their areas by the State conservation officer.

I thought perhaps that I should make available for the record recent efforts in my behalf which point up the need for legislation of this type. For the RECORD I am submitting a letter received from Mr. H. E. Hecker, State conservationist in Lexington, Ky., dated April 12, 1960, which reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE,
Lexington, Ky., April 12, 1960.

Hon. CARL D. PERKINS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PERKINS: I was most happy to receive your letter of March 30. We are definitely aware of the need for permissive watershed legislation which would conform to the needs of eastern Kentucky.

You are most certainly correct that a water resource development in eastern Kentucky would be a tremendous asset. The present Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566) is not so designed that it makes it possible to economically justify many of the needed watershed improvements for eastern Kentucky. We have been working very closely with the State agency and have reviewed many small watershed applications in eastern Kentucky, and will continue to do so, in the hope that we will find some that will justify.

May I suggest that you contact our Washington office, since they are fully aware of this problem, and it has been called to their attention by us here in Kentucky, as well as folks in other States having similar situations.

I am sure the administrator, Don Williams, would be glad to discuss it with you. Likewise, Hollis Williams or Carl Brown, who are heading our small watershed program for the administrator, would be glad to visit with you relative to this particular problem. May I take the liberty of suggesting that you give them a call.

Very truly yours,

H. E. HECKER,
State Conservationist.

I am also submitting a copy of a letter dated April 30, 1960, which I forwarded to the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Ezra Taft Benson, which reads as follows:

APRIL 30, 1960.

Hon. EZRA TAFT BENSON,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The small watershed conservation program was launched with the pilot project in Powell and Wolfe Counties on the Red River in eastern Kentucky. Since that time, approximately 30 projects have been approved including only 1 in the half of the State area east of the line through Lexington, Ky. The rolling hills and smaller valleys of eastern Kentucky present a real problem in soil and water conservation.

At the time the small watershed conservation program was initiated with the pilot project on the Red River, I assumed that the program would mean much to eastern Kentucky. I have been disappointed by the failure of the Soil Conservation Service to approve other projects such as that proposed on Grassy Creek in Morgan County. This is an excellent farming area and the rolling hills and broad valleys do not deserve to be considered as mountains even though it is

in that eastern Kentucky area that is so often referred to as the "mountains." Numerous other projects in eastern Kentucky deserve favorable consideration and I mention the Grassy Creek project as I feel it is typical of many sound proposals which have received little or no consideration.

I would appreciate receiving any suggestions you may be able to give me as to how approval can be obtained on small watershed projects in the eastern half of Kentucky. I am assured that the State officials will cooperate with your Department and will make every reasonable effort to give the same consideration to eastern Kentucky projects that they give to those in other parts of the State.

Sincerely,

CARL D. PERKINS,
Kentucky.

The reply to the above letter, dated May 24, 1960, and signed by Mr. E. L. Peterson, Assistant Secretary, reads:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., May 24, 1960.

Hon. CARL D. PERKINS,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PERKINS: Your letter of April 30, 1960, pointed out the need for the small watershed program in eastern Kentucky and asked for suggestions on how approval of watershed projects could be obtained for that section of the State.

We are mindful of the difficulties being experienced in eastern Kentucky with respect to the watershed program. In fact, the preliminary investigation recently completed for the Grassy Creek watershed, to which you referred, showed that benefits of a watershed project would not exceed its cost. The estimated cost amounts to about \$650 per acre of flood plain protected. Our experience has indicated that economic justification of costs of this magnitude are seldom possible in typical agricultural areas.

One of the difficulties in securing economic justification for watershed projects in this section of Kentucky arises from the fact that the area of flood plain is so limited in relation to the watershed area. Based on experience gained in hundreds of watersheds throughout the country, it has been found that where the flood plain makes up less than 3 to 5 percent of an agricultural watershed, economic justification is seldom possible. In the Grassy Creek watershed, the flood plain area is 1.5 percent of the watershed area. This seems to be fairly typical of eastern Kentucky conditions.

We believe you will agree that Federal funds should not be expended on projects that do not produce benefits in excess of costs in view of the large demand that is being made on these funds. We are certainly willing to favorably consider any project in eastern Kentucky that represents an economic investment on the part of the Federal Government in accordance with the requirements of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended.

We appreciate the cooperation that we are receiving from the State officials in Kentucky concerned with the development of the watershed program. As you know, we rely to a large extent on the recommendations of the State department of conservation in selecting the watersheds for which assistance is provided. Equal consideration is given to all applications for assistance submitted by local organizations in the State, and the same criteria are used in establishing priorities for assistance. Prudent use of funds, both State and Federal, available for providing planning assistance dictates that this assistance be authorized for projects that obviously will meet the requirements of Public Law 566 and, thereby, qualify for assistance in the installation of works of im-

provement. Planning efforts that do not result in economically feasible plans represent a waste of the resources that are made available for this purpose. Inasmuch as our investigations have revealed that a combination of high costs and relatively low benefits in eastern Kentucky watersheds, results in uneconomic projects, we have not felt justified in expending any substantial amount of planning funds in this area.

We do not have any specific suggestions for improving the situation for watershed development in eastern Kentucky. We assure you that we are making every effort to provide assistance for those projects that can meet the requirements of the legislation under which we operate. The general requirement of water resource programs relating to economic justification apparently cannot be met here generally in view of the prevailing physical and economic conditions.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. PETERSON,
Assistant Secretary.

In meetings throughout the eastern part of Kentucky soil conservation experts have discussed with me the need for some type of legislation under which some of the most worthy projects in the country could be approved and constructed. In July 1960 the majority of the people connected with the soil conservation program in eastern Kentucky assembled near Ashland, Ky., for a meeting sponsored by the Boyd County Farm Bureau. We discussed the need for legislation similar to the type I have introduced on this date.

I am hopeful that the members of the Committee on Agriculture will take time to visit the proposed Grassy Creek watershed area in Morgan County, Ky. This whole area, outside of the croplands, is in grass including the hills involved.

The proposed Grassy Creek project which I am citing here as an example is within a few miles radius of the Still Water Creek project, a tributary of Red River in Wolfe County, which has already been completed as a part of the original Red River pilot project. In fact, the valleys are much wider than the original pilot Still Water Creek project.

The fertility of the soil in this section insofar as producing crops like tobacco, alfalfa, corn, wheat, and other grains is excellent. The present formula in the Watershed Act is outright discrimination against the whole area involved.

A few weeks ago I made a statement before the President's Task Force on Natural Resources when they assembled here in Washington to the effect that the cost-benefit ratio in the present Watershed Act had prohibited the approval of any watershed projects in eastern Kentucky.

In the district I represent, studies and investigations have been made in 19 counties in eastern Kentucky and all of the studies resulted in ineligible projects under the present Watershed Act.

I am submitting for the record a report furnished to me on February 2, 1961, by the State conservation officer, Mr. Hecker. The names of the watershed projects in 36 counties that have been investigated under Public Law 566 which point up the need for the legislation I am introducing on this date are listed. You will note that all these projects have been declared ineligible.

Public Law 566 applicant watersheds, eastern Kentucky

County	Name of watershed	Studies and Investigations	Status	County	Name of watershed	Studies and Investigations	Status
Bath	Rose Run	Field examination	Ineligible.	Magoffin	Upper Licking River	Field examination	Ineligible.
	Salt Lick ¹	Preliminary investigation	Ineligible (\$0.70-\$1).	Martin	Middle Fork Creek	do	Do.
Bell	Clees Creek	Field examination	Ineligible.	McCreary	Marsh Creek	Work plan pending congressional approval.	Do.
	Brownie's Creek	do	Do.	Menifee	Salt Lick ¹	Preliminary investigation	Do.
Boyd	East Fork, Little Sandy	do	Do.		Beaver Creek	Field examination	Do.
Breathitt	Frozen Creek	do	Do.		Glady Creek	do	Do.
Carter	Tygarts Creek	do	Do.		Cane Creek	do	Do.
	Upper Little Sandy	do	Do.	Morgan	Grassy Creek	Preliminary investigation	Ineligible (\$0.65-\$1).
Clay	Mill Creek	do	Do.				Ineligible.
Clinton	Upper Spring Creek	do	Do.	Owsley	Meadow Creek	Field examination	Do.
	Smith Creek	do	Do.	Perry	Buckhorn (Middle Fork, Kentucky River)	do	Do.
Elliot	Upper Little Sandy	do	Do.	Pike	Johns Creek	do	Do.
	Ison-Johnson Creek ¹	do	Do.	Powell	Cane Creek	do	Do.
Estill	Crooked Creek	do	Do.		Hardwick Creek	do	Do.
Fleming	Fox Creek ¹	Preliminary investigation scheduled Feb. 1, 1961.	Do.	Pulaski	Buck Creek	Work plan submitted to Engineering and Watershed Planning Unit Jan. 12, 1961.	Do.
Floyd	Cow Creek	Field examination	Do.		Pittman Creek	Field examination	Do.
Greenup	Tygarts Creek	do	Do.		Fishing Creek	Eligible project but not acceptable to local organization because of easements.	Do.
	Lower Little Sandy Creek	do	Do.				
Harlan	East Fork, Little Sandy	do	Do.	Rockcastle	Dix River	Field examination	Do.
Jackson	Martins Fork	do	Do.		Roundstone Creek	do	Do.
Johnson	Pond Creek	do	Do.	Rowan	Boone Branch	do	Do.
Knott	Toms Creek	do	Do.		East Fork Triplett Creek ¹	do	Do.
Knox	Upper Troublesome Creek	do	Do.		Paint Creek	do	Do.
Laurel	Richmond Creek	do	Do.	Wayne	Meadow Creek	Work plan in operations	Do.
	Sinking Creek	do	Do.	Whitley	Watts Creek	Field examination	Do.
Lawrence	Laurel River	do	Do.	Wolfe	Red River	Pilot watershed installed; on maintenance.	
	Big Raccoon Creek	do	Do.				
Leslie	Upper Little Sandy	do	Do.				
	Middle Fork, Kentucky River (Buckhorn)	do	Do.				
Letcher	Boone Fork	do	Do.				
Lewis	East Fork, Cabin Creek	do	Do.				
	North Fork, Licking River	do	Do.				

¹ No formal application.

Status of Public Law 566 watershed applications as of Jan. 1, 1961

	Received (number)	Authorized		
		Planning (number)	Operations	
			Number	Thousand acres
Kentucky	140	24	12	1,147.9
United States	1,413	604	289	17,096.9
Percent Kentucky of United States	9.9	3.9	4.1	6.7
Rank	1	3	14	3

¹ Tie with North Carolina.

As compared with this sorry record I am informed that 294 projects have been approved as of March 1 in other sections of the country and 160 of them are now under construction.

Before attempting to prepare this legislation, I consulted with the specialists and experts at the Department of Agriculture, including Assistant Secretary Dean Welch, who as dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Kentucky and a member of the Kellogg Commission that made a study of eastern Kentucky problems, is intimately acquainted with the details in the area.

As a result of these consultations, my bill, H.R. 5513, introduces a new concept for the stimulation of the Nation's economic growth. It provides for a new program to develop, protect, conserve, and utilize the Nation's land, water, forest, and grass resources in those parts of the Nation where low average family income and persistent unemployment or underemployment are a blight on our national welfare and a stranglehold on our economic progress. It is designed to supplement, not substitute for, our existing land and water resource programs and the depressed area aid legislation now under consideration by the Congress. It is needed to do a job

that neither existing programs nor those now under consideration can do.

Briefly, H.R. 5513 would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide technical assistance, grants, and loans to the States or to local agencies, after approval by the States, for planning and carrying out area resource development programs. Such programs would provide for reforestation, timber and grass improvement, control of soil erosion on mine wastes, stream banks, and along roads. It would provide for development of water facilities and improvements for streamflow regulation, for fish and wildlife development and recreation, for flood protection, and for other needed and useful purposes.

The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to act only upon request of the Governor of a State, an authorized State agency or a local agency approved by the State. A resource development area in which Federal assistance could be provided would be limited to a size where all needed improvements could be completed within a period of 10 years at a cost to the Federal Government of not more than \$5 million. However, no limit is placed on the number of such programs that might be carried out in any one State. Practically speaking, this

Summary of report

Counties	37
Watersheds	51
Studies and investigations	51
Status:	
Ineligible	45
Preliminary investigations scheduled Feb. 1, 1961	1
Eligible projects not acceptable to local organization	1
In technical review (1st draft)	1
Work plans pending congressional approval	1
Projects in operation	1
Projects on maintenance	1

² 8 preliminary investigations

would limit each individual area resource development program to an area of perhaps not more than a million acres such as a watershed or to one or several counties or to a resource problem area of comparable size.

In order to qualify for assistance the Secretary would be required to determine that the area had undeveloped natural resources which provide a basis through development, protection, and utilization for a permanently improved economic status within the area. He would also have to find that the area ranked among the highest 20 percent of all areas in the Nation in low-income families, and in the existence of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment.

When an area resource development plan is developed and agreed to by the applicant and the Secretary, the Secretary is authorized to provide Federal technical assistance, cost sharing up to 75 percent on improvements to be installed or constructed and long-term loans for the non-Federal share of the cost at the Government's average rate of interest on its own long-term marketable obligations.

This legislation will provide for natural resource development, protection and use where it will achieve the objective of raising family income and increasing employment. In this way it differs completely from the concept of benefit-cost analysis required by the Flood Control Acts or the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, Public Law 566. The criteria of benefit-cost analysis is purely a businessman's criteria, which is seeking to get the largest direct dollar return on the dollar investment. It provides no means for consideration of social needs or intangible values. Benefit-cost analysis is not required in any kind of Federal assistance program other than for water resources. It is not a standard for measuring Federal aid to highways, airports, shipping, urban renewal, or foreign economic assistance. My legislation on the other hand proposes a criteria based on resource potential plus social need. Therefore, it supplements but is not a substitute for either our existing resource programs or any program for purely social purposes such as the depressed area legislation. In fact, it bridges the gap between the two.

My legislation will provide a large amount of employment directly and soon. It will provide lasting gains in the communities where it is applied. It will be applicable where other resource programs cannot qualify because of the strict requirements of benefit-cost criteria. It will be applicable in some parts of nearly every State. It will fully meet President Kennedy's announced objectives in his messages to the Congress on resource conservation and depressed areas.

On the other hand, the program proposed in H.R. 5513 is limited to an authorized total Federal cost of \$250 million. Its worthiness can be fully tested without committing the Government to large future expenditures.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HECHLER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and may include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in the remarks which have just been made by my colleague from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS] who represents the eastern Kentucky district which adjoins my own. Our people share similar problems.

I have also received communications from people in my area who are concerned that if the cost-benefit ratio is applied with its customarily rigorous yardstick, the distressed areas will continue to suffer from a lack of resource development projects. Mr. Speaker, if we persist in applying this formula, it can only result in rich areas getting richer and the underdeveloped areas becoming poorer.

It seems to me that what my colleague has said concerning watershed development also applies in conjunction with feasibility analyses of the Corps of Engi-

neers, and I would hope that social benefits and other intangible factors might also be taken into consideration with reference to these projects.

I intend to introduce a companion bill which will serve the objectives outlined by my colleague from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS].

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT—A DISCUSSION OF PROPOSALS TO CLOSE DOWN THE AIR MATERIEL AREA AT GRIFFISS AFB IN ROME, NEW YORK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON], is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I always hesitate to trespass upon the time of the House by taking the well, but I do believe the matter about which I would like to speak today briefly is of such concern to so many Members of this House and, in fact, to the country as a whole, that I believe it deserves the earnest consideration of Members of the House and committees of the House.

Since the beginning of this session of the 87th Congress the major items of legislation that we have been concerned with here and that have been of the highest priority in the Kennedy administration as well, have been concerned with unemployment. We passed two bills so far with regard to unemployment. We passed a "must" bill extending unemployment insurance benefits, and on Friday we passed another must bill providing aid to dependent children of unemployed persons.

And we have still another measure on unemployment which is of serious concern to many of us also scheduled for early consideration by the other body and by the House, that is, the bill giving aid to economically distressed areas by providing loan funds to try to attract new jobs and new industries to these unemployment areas. In fact this whole matter of unemployment is the No. 1 problem before the Congress and before the country today.

At the same time, as the majority leader mentioned a moment ago, the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1962 will be before the House probably on Wednesday.

Mr. Speaker, there are, it seems to me, some close parallels between these two propositions—on the one hand, unemployment and, on the other hand, the operation of our Defense Department. We in New York State are concerned with this problem of unemployment. I have taken the well of the House before to discuss this subject and have engaged in some colloquy with representatives of educational institutions in our State as to whether the unemployment we were going through in New York State was structural or cyclical unemployment. Frankly, I'm not sure it makes much difference as far as the individual who is without a job is concerned. At any rate we in New York State have supported this unemployment legislation. We are support-

ing the distressed areas bill. We are supporting measures in our own State designed through the method of financing to bring in new industries and new jobs for our citizens. We are in favor of aid to dependent children and these other things.

Mr. Speaker, there is one special area in which the members of our delegation, the largest delegation in this House, representing both of the great political parties, have been able to agree and on which we have been pulling together for the past 2 years—in what has been a fairly unusual procedure, historically, I am informed. This is in an effort to bring into New York State more defense jobs and more defense business in order to find more jobs for the people in our State who are out of work. We have made some headway in that field, Mr. Speaker. In fact, only yesterday I found on my desk the latest compilation by the Defense Department of the award of defense contracts to our State and specifically to our unemployment areas. And, I was pleased to find, for example, that in the second half of the calendar year, from July through December, the percentage of defense contracts going to New York State has increased from 10.4 percent in a similar period in 1959 to 12.6 percent in 1960. And, I am certain this increase has been the result of the combined efforts of the Members of our House delegation together with the two distinguished Senators from New York State, without regard for political party differences.

The reason I take this time today, Mr. Speaker, is that all of this work and all of these efforts, both to support legislation which would help to bring in new jobs and business to our State, and to increase by at least a small percentage the number of defense contracts coming into our State, all of this could be thrown out the window with a single action which is now seriously under consideration in the Pentagon and which has, in fact, been referred to the White House for final decision. I refer to a proposal in the Pentagon to close down the so-called Air Materiel area at the Griffiss Air Force Base at Rome, N.Y., the so-called Roama operation, with a loss of 6,200 jobs; 6,200 civilian jobs in the State of New York. If this plan were to go through the Pentagon and be approved by the President of the United States, then we would throw out in one single action many more than the jobs that we have been hoping to attract to our State through the distressed areas legislation or that we have already succeeded in attracting through an increase in defense contracts.

As one member of the New York delegation, Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned with this problem. Rome is not actually within my congressional district but is in the congressional district of the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. PIRNIE], and I know that he wants to speak on this subject, too. But, many people who work at Griffiss live in my congressional district, and all of us in New York State have been desperately concerned with this problem. In fact the gentleman from New York [Mr. PIRNIE],

the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler], and the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. O'Brien], and myself have been serving on a technical committee which has tried to put before the Pentagon and before the White House some of the desperate economic facts that are involved in this Rome situation, as prepared in a very detailed study by Mayor Lanigan of the city of Rome, Mr. James O'Shea of Rome, and several other community leaders.

But, I would not trespass upon the time of the House today if this were a matter of concern merely to New York State alone. Actually there is involved in this contemplated Air Force action in the upstate area of New York several very serious questions of policy which affect the country as a whole and which I think have got to be faced up to, not only by those in the executive departments but also by those of us here in the Congress. It just does not make sense to call for major defense cutbacks in serious unemployment areas at a time when unemployment is our major economic problem.

What is the use of spending huge sums of money to try to attract new businesses into unemployment areas and directing Defense procurement officers, as the President has already directed them, to channel increasing numbers of Government contracts into these unemployment areas, if other Defense Department decisions taken at the very same time are going to take away 10 times more jobs than all of these other procedures or legislation could ever attract?

It does seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that a job in the hand, like a bird in the hand, is worth much more than one in the bush. The unemployment situation is quite properly the first order of business in the Kennedy administration's new agenda and on the agenda of this Congress, and until this unemployment problem has been solved the Defense Department should just not be allowed to go off on its own and take actions which aggravate the unemployment problem instead of solving it.

Nobody of course wants to make the Defense Department into any gigantic WPA. It is not designed to provide make-work for people who are out of jobs. There is no question about that. But the fact of the matter is that there is in our world today, whether we like it or not, as President Eisenhower so succinctly pointed out in his farewell address, a very close correlation between the operation of defense procurement machinery and the economy of our Nation. And if our major concern today is to increase the number of jobs in the Nation then I just do not see how we can possibly allow the Defense Department to proceed on its own to reduce overall jobs when we are trying to save jobs through actions by other departments of the Federal Government.

There are two basic questions we have got to face, it seems to me.

First, can Defense Department operations properly be cut back in a period when the Federal Government is urgently seeking to stimulate the national

economy and wipe out pockets of unemployment? And the second question is this: If so, should the final decision as to where these cutbacks are going to be made be determined solely by officials of the Defense Department who are naturally unfamiliar with the economic and unemployment problems of the particular areas involved?

One of the things that bothered me most, Mr. Speaker, in the case of the previous administration, was that I always found it difficult to convince them of the necessity for tying these two items together. In my own district, for example, I suffered one of these cutbacks shortly after becoming a Member of this House. In comparison with the situation that is taking place in the district of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PIRNIE], with a total loss of 6,200 jobs, it seems small; but for us it was a big one. It involved the loss of 600 jobs. Yet I could never seem to get across to the White House the idea that the actions of the Defense Department on the one hand and the actions of other Government agencies on the other hand to try to stimulate the economy could not be allowed to remain in separate and distinct compartments. Surely they should have been pulled together and somebody who had a greater area of responsibility should have made the final decision. But this never happened. As a result, when the Scotia Naval Depot in my district was shut down in Schenectady with the loss of 600 jobs, the decision was made exclusively by the military department concerned. No one in the White House seemed to see any inconsistency between that action by the Navy and efforts reportedly being taken by other Government departments to help unemployment areas.

I am happy, indeed, that in this administration the left hand is going to know much better what the right hand is doing. Our small committee has been welcomed in the White House. The issue, as I have said, is actively under consideration there. I am most hopeful, Mr. Speaker, that the ultimate decision will reflect the principles to which I have referred.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous permission at this time to insert in the RECORD the letter which was received from Mr. Lawrence O'Brien, Special Assistant to the President, indicating that this material with regard to Rome is under serious study in the White House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 10, 1961.

HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Thank you for your letter and enclosure relative to the air materiel operation at Griffiss Air Force Base.

As you know, the President directed me to arrange for a full-scale review of this matter between members of the New York delegation and Secretaries of Defense and Air Force which took place last week. As a result of this it was decided whatever action was contemplated would not take place until the Defense Department had an opportunity to review all factors.

Certainly your committee should be congratulated for preparing the report in a short time and I am placing it before the President. I can assure you that every phase of this problem will be thoroughly explored before a final decision, as directed by the President.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN,
Special Assistant to the President.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD the text of a telegram from Governor Rockefeller to President Kennedy urging favorable consideration for our request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

MARCH 8, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.:

Last week, I urged the steering committee of the New York State congressional delegation to take all possible measures to avert the pending transfer of major installations from Griffiss Air Force Base at Rome, N.Y. Through your good offices, they arranged the meeting with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Air Force, who are proposing for your signature an executive order to effectuate the transfer of these installations to bases in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Griffiss Air Force Base is located in the Utica-Rome area which is already classified by the U.S. Department of Labor as an area of substantial labor surplus. The proposed transfer, causing as it would the ultimate loss of 7,500 civilian jobs, would have a crippling impact upon the economy of the entire area, and would be inconsistent with your program to invigorate the economy and to aid distressed areas.

We in New York are exerting every effort to promote employment and to prevent widespread human hardship in this area.

I am taking the liberty of sending this telegram to urge you not to approve the proposed executive order which would seriously aggravate an already difficult situation with dire consequence to the community.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert also a resolution adopted by the Assembly of the State of New York and transmitted to me by the clerk of the assembly through the mail just this morning, memorializing the President and Congress to take such action as may be required to forestall transfer of Roama out of the Rome area.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The material referred to is as follows:

THE ASSEMBLY, STATE OF NEW YORK,
Albany, March 10, 1961.

HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN STRATTON: I have been directed by the Assembly of the State of New York to forward to you the enclosed resolution passed by the New York State Legislature.

Respectfully yours,

ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,
Clerk of the Assembly.

Whereas the proposed transfer of the Air Materiel Command now located at the Griffiss Air Base in Oneida County to a new site will cause a severe economic setback for the cities of Utica and Rome and the

surrounding territory already hard pressed by unemployment problems; and

Whereas the number of employees affected by such a move on the Government's part is assessed at between 6,000 and 7,000, such employees, many of whom are homeowners, would be obliged to leave their home communities and would be caused great emotional suffering and large financial losses; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the senate concur), That the President and the Congress of the United States be and they are hereby memorialized to take such action as may be necessary to reassess the contemplated action of moving the Air Materials Command from the Griffiss Air Base to forestall the creating of another possible distressed area in Oneida County; and be it further

Resolved (if the senate concur), That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives and to each Member of the Congress from the State of New York.

By order of the assembly.

ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,

Clerk.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that the action which is finally taken at the other end of the avenue will recognize the devastating impact on unemployment in New York State which the Defense Department's proposal would entail, and will realize how inconsistent any such proposed shutdown at this time would be with the major economic aims of this administration. In that event the people of New York will be spared having to ask once again why it is that whenever the Defense Department wants to cut back, it always seems to cut back in the great Empire State?

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, as Congressman STRATTON has pointed out, my district is faced with a very serious situation. I am very glad, however, at this time to be able to congratulate the Representatives from the State of New York, both those in the Congress and those in the other body, upon their cooperation and their dedicated interest in seeking a proper solution of this problem. I think all of us realize that there is a danger when we represent any one district that we can become provincial in our thinking and that we may only look at those matters which seem to affect our districts and lose sight of the greater objectives, namely, the national security and the national economy. That is not the case, however, in this situation. It is our understanding that the jobs which are hanging in the balance in Roama constitute the performance of a mission which is to continue. It is not a case of phasing out an activity which has been made unimportant or unnecessary because of any changes in the ways of waging war. Roama, as it is called, which is the Rome Air Materiel Area, comprises some 6,400 civilians who have, through the past 10 years, been welded into an organization performing a very effective mission, in support of the air arm of this country. We have received no advice that there is any reason for phasing down any of the missions performed. On the contrary, the only ex-

cuse that has been advanced to us for this proposed change is that the number of AMA's or air materiel areas in the United States should be reduced. But this change does not result in the closing down of any installation, but merely the transfer of these missions to other installations. It is a known fact when any effective working organization is broken up, its efficiency is bound to be destroyed.

There can be no pretense that these bodies can be physically moved overnight into another area and their work taken up and continued without interruption or loss of efficiency. Such will never be the case. It is a known fact that probably only 35 or 40 percent of the individuals so engaged can be induced to move elsewhere. Therefore, there will be a loss of trained people. The impact of this loss cannot be overexaggerated. My area, that is, this particular part of my district which is involved in this problem, now has an unemployment index of 11.8. For it to be robbed of these jobs would add to that percentage in an overwhelming figure. Such an event would be an affront to the program of the President to relieve such areas.

But that tells only half of the story. Around this air materiel area have been attracted businesses allied in their work and servicing the operations there. Electrical companies have come into our area. They have provided substantial employment which will be lost if this removal occurs. Further, the area has responded to the demands made upon it by the Air Force and has become known as one of the finest communities in support of the Air Force. No demand has been made which has not been met. No facility has been sought which has not been furnished. Schools, roads, fire protection; all of the things needed to support this important installation have been provided by the people at a great cost.

Now, if there were some overwhelming military necessity which called for this move, the people of my area would show themselves to be patriotic and understanding, and they would adjust. They are deeply interested in the security of this Nation. They are chiefly interested in the saving of our defense dollars. But when they feel that a decision is being considered which will result in the waste of defense dollars and will not add to the security of this country or the world, then they rise in protest. Sincere and spontaneous have been their outpouring of protest, protests by the thousands which have come to me and to other Members of this House and the other body; also to the President. Petitions signed by thousands have come to Washington. We have endeavored to present to all appropriate agencies and individuals including the President the plight of these people on the basis of a sound, rational argument. I am glad to state that when we appeared before the Secretary of the Air Force he advised that he would consider very seriously the representations compiled in this brief to which my colleague from New York [Mr. STRATTON] has referred in his remarks. We are to meet with him tomorrow to review this brief.

It is my sincere hope that he will understand that back of the stark statistics lies the fate and the hope of thousands of people who have sincerely believed that they were engaged in an important task for their country; that they were recognized as being such; and that they would never be harmed by any organizational effort on the part of the Air Force.

It is always easy to shift people and things on paper, but if you come close to the situation and see it in the actual, the responsibility for any such change should come into the proper perspective.

I would like to say again that the defense of the United States of America and the defense of the world is not only our front line of weapons and manpower. True, we rely on the deterrent strength of our weapons of destruction, but their presence and their availability in the days to come will depend entirely upon the enduring strength of the American economy.

We must not under the pretense of any fancied or desired reorganization waste the dollars that create this support, nor can we destroy the economy that holds together the thread of our very lives. The lives of our people welded together in a useful society, in a striving, healthy community, in the last analysis provide the strength and purpose to keep us free.

It is not my desire to plead for these people in the face of national necessity, but where we are meeting no military emergency, let us not be a party to irretrievable hardship. It is my sincere hope that tomorrow I and my colleagues, for whom I have great respect and whose bipartisan attitude extends not only to the welfare of the State of New York, but also to the good of the Nation, will be able to make it clear that what is decided must be in the best interests of our country, reflect sound judgment, and the wise use of our defense dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include with my remarks the four pages of summary in this report, because I believe it will be of use to this House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CITY OF ROME, N.Y.,

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,

March 8, 1961.

To: The Members of the New York Congressional Delegation.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed is a copy of "Report on Roama," setting forth the economic impact on the Rome-Utica-Oneida area which would result from the proposed transfer of Rome Air Materiel Area (Roama) out of State.

I know that you have been alerted to the problem, but I feel that the enclosed document will help to provide a statistical background for our efforts to save Roama.

Three conclusions appear from a study of "Report on Roama":

1. The proposed move affects all of New York State. When annual purchases by Roama from electronics manufacturers in New York State (averaging almost \$150 million) are added to the annual payroll of Roama (averaging \$35 million), the grave economic consequences are apparent.

2. Underlying the tentative decision to transfer Roama appears to be the feeling

that New York State is rich and won't mind the loss. Those of us who pay taxes in New York State must resist further weakening of the State's economic structure.

3. Logic and reason are on our side in the present controversy. Important as the economic aspects are, we cannot overlook the military necessity for preserving Roama's electronics competence and for avoiding the waste caused by an unwarranted move.

The joint steering committee of the New York State congressional delegation has been most helpful in recent days. Your continuing assistance as a spokesman for our great State is requested to the end that the economy of our area and the defense of our Nation are preserved.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES T. LANIGAN,
Mayor.

REPORT ON ROAMA—ROME AIR MATERIAL AREA, GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, ROME, N.Y.

(Submitted by the technical liaison committee: Hon. Emanuel Celler, Hon. Leo W. O'Brien, Hon. Samuel S. Stratton, Hon. Alexander Pirnie, Mayor Charles T. Lanigan, James C. O'Shea)

Re: Rome Air Material Area.

HON. EUGENE M. ZUCKERT,
Secretary of the Air Force,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY ZUCKERT: Pursuant to the extension kindly granted to us, we herewith submit report and attached documents in reference to the above subject.

1. THE SITUATION

Plans to close Rome Air Materiel Area (Roama), Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, N.Y., are being considered in the Department of Defense. This closing would result in the elimination of 6,240 civilian jobs in Roama.

The 6,240 civilians now occupying these positions reside within 40 miles of Griffiss Air Force Base, the latest survey showing 52 percent in Rome, 26 percent in Utica, and 22 percent elsewhere in the Utica-Rome area.

These civilian jobs are more than all the industrial jobs in the city of Rome. Roama is the largest employer in Utica, Rome, Oneida, and the entire Mohawk Valley.

Reports of the proposal to close Roama come as a sudden shock to an unsuspecting community which had been assured repeatedly by Air Force officials there was no intention to dislocate Roama. The community, which steadily has been advancing in its efforts to provide more and better support for Roama and had been moving upward economically as the result of Roama, is now plunged into gloom and despair.

Following announcement of plans for its closing, near panic has developed in the Utica-Rome area. Persons who might be affected by its closing have placed their homes for sale at sacrifice prices. For example; the asking price of a house conservatively valued at \$15,000 has dropped to \$11,000 within the last 5 days.

The Utica-Rome area, now a distressed labor-surplus area, verges on becoming a disaster area. Only a change of plans to close Roama can reverse the trend towards economic catastrophe in the Air Force communities of central New York.

2. ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ROAMA CLOSING ON ROME AND UTICA-ROME-ONEIDA AREA

The Utica-Rome area, depressed as far back as records go, with the exception of the World War II years, is now in a class E distressed area category with 9.7 percent unemployment. Loss of Roama will increase unemployment to at least 16 percent. (Category F.)

Government employment has increased from 11.5 percent of the total in 1950 to 19 percent in 1961, mainly because of the establishment of Roama. It represents the hard core of the area's present economy.

Private industrial employment has steadily declined. Between 1953 and 1961, more than 8,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in this area.

Every new industry established in the Utica-Rome area during the last 2 years has a direct relationship with Roama and will leave if Roama leaves.

Roama represents 5.7 percent of total employment in the Utica-Rome area, which is 40 percent dependent on defense employment.

Population of Rome increased 53 percent between 1940 and 1960 due to Griffiss Air Force Base-Roama. All public facilities have expanded, mainly in support of Roama. Primary employment attributable to Roama is 8,200, or 6.9 percent of Utica-Rome employment. Secondary employment dependent upon Roama (community services support) is about 7,000.

If Roama is moved from Rome, the Utica-Rome area economy will be close to collapse. The projected losses from a deactivation of Roama would be:

1. Direct loss of payrolls in the Utica-Rome area, plus the 100-percent dependent firms, and indirect losses in trades and services, \$56 million to \$116 million.

2. Public costs of facilities expanded for Roama support which will not be needed if Roama moves, approximately \$83 million.

3. Indirect costs to taxpayers through increased welfare load due to economic disaster caused by Roama departure, inestimable.

The impact upon individual families cannot be calculated in dollars and cents, but it will be measured in terms of human suffering.

If Roama leaves Griffiss Air Force Base its loss cannot be alleviated by Titan missile construction, which is of short duration.

Many innocent persons, in and out of Federal service, who have relied upon repeated Pentagon assurances that Roama would continue, will suffer serious financial and personal hardships.

The Air Force will lose the support of one of its most loyal communities in the Nation.

3. COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR ROAMA

Rome, Utica, and surrounding area have been under steady military pressure for years to provide community support for Roama and other organizations at Griffiss Air Force Base. This has been done—at great cost to the communities involved, costs which have not been paid and will not be paid without the continuance of Roama.

Evidence of this is found in the 10-year increase in Rome's annual budget from \$1,584,745 to \$3,762,073 and its bonded indebtedness from \$1,085,961 to \$4,674,600.

Rome constructed a \$2,400,000 impounding dam to meet Griffiss Air Force Bases' needs for water.

New York State has expended \$8,192,540 in the area to improve highway facilities, mainly to serve Griffiss Air Force Base-Roama and expanding population it created.

Rome's public school district has appropriated more than \$11 million for school construction to meet expanding demands, mainly generated by Griffiss Air Force Base-Roama. An additional \$2,259,667 has been financed under Federal grants.

Federally impacted children in Rome schools have risen from 900 in 1950 to a projected total of 4,200 in 1962.

Forty percent of Mohawk Airlines traffic in and out of Utica-Rome Airport is generated by Griffiss Air Force Base-Roama. The cost to Federal Government in subsidies will increase about \$800,000 if Roama is moved because Roama accounts for 90 percent of total Griffiss Air Force Base civilian air travel. The loss of business for other modes of transportation would be similar.

In housing, 2,567 dwelling units and 11 motels have been constructed in the Rome area between 1950 and 1960, mainly to meet demands created by Griffiss Air Force Base-

Roama. Seventy-five percent of all real estate activity is generated by Roama personnel.

Over the past several months real estate values have declined with 221 units presently available for rental and 626 presently available for sale. The loss of Roama would wipe out the home construction industry of the area for years.

4. IMPACT UPON PROGRAMS TO AID DISTRESSED AREAS

President Kennedy advocates—and rightly—measures to aid distressed areas and to rehabilitate depressed communities. Transfer of Roama is directly contrary to this aim.

Rome and Utica have underway large urban renewal projects, in which President Kennedy has urged all possible speed. Rome has an approved budget of \$3,066,059. Utica's is \$7 million.

These projects are half way along. They are now threatened with stagnation.

Negotiations have been commenced with developers who will be, in the light of the Roama situation, most reluctant to come into these two cities if there is a sudden, sharp increase in unemployment.

Closing of Roama will doom these urban renewal projects.

Housing is presently in surplus in Rome and Utica, due mainly to the Capehart housing program at Griffiss Air Force Base (730 units occupied, with 500 additional units proposed in fiscal year 1962).

5. ROAMA'S VALUE TO NATION

Roama is the major Air Force agency for the support of communications electronics. It works closely with other missions at Griffiss Air Force Base—Rome Air Development Center (RADC) in research and development and Ground Electronics Engineering Installation Agency (GEEIA) in on-site engineering and installation. It is a pioneer in the C-E field.

To disperse the key element in this integrated, experienced complex cannot add to military efficiency or result in operating economy.

Inevitably, the defense effort will suffer in lost time, lost efficiency, lost skilled manpower, not to mention the loss of funds expended at Griffiss Air Force Base in establishing Roama and the expenditure of funds necessary to relocate Roama functions and personnel.

The Air Force claims it needs space at Griffiss Air Force Base to house Titan missile construction headquarters. This requirement estimated to be 125,000 square feet, is for a 3-year period or less. Following construction, 1,200 military personnel will comprise the operational force, and the space needed for their support on base will be minimal.

We contend the required space can be made available at Griffiss Air Force Base, where there are more than 140,000 square feet of suitable space now used for dead storage of GSA items. There also is ample rent-free space in downtown Rome for Titan support requirements.

The Air Force says it must "compress" its installations but from facts available it is difficult to conclude that this objective will be attained.

We contend the projected Roama move does not serve this purpose. No base will be closed under the proposed plans. The Air Materiel Command can say it will have one less air materiel area, but the Air Force will not have one less air base.

Therefore, we respectfully petition your favorable consideration of the facts set forth above. We earnestly petition the continuance of Rome Air Materiel Area at Griffiss Air Force Base as vital to this area and the Nation.

CHARLES T. LANIGAN,
Mayor.
JAMES C. O'SHEA.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ROME AIR MATERIEL AREA
ON THE UTICA-ROME ECONOMY

The Utica-Rome area has been depressed for almost 30 years. Exhibit 1 shows it has long been in the "D" and "E" labor surplus categories and is now classified "E" with 9.7 percent unemployment. Loss of Roama could up this figure to 16 percent.

Since World War II there has been a development which has replaced a textile concentration with one in Government. Exhibit 2 shows Government jobs have risen from 11.5 percent of total employment in 1950 to 19 percent in 1961. This is now the economy's core, with private enterprise contracting at an alarming rate. Last year over 3,000 manufacturing jobs were lost, with a consequent impact upon trade and services.

Griffiss Air Force Base is the largest employer in Rome and in the Utica-Rome metropolitan area. Roama is the base's largest component, responsible for 5.7 percent of the area's employment.

A base the size of Griffiss Air Force Base would not vitally affect a large city, but in Rome, which had 34,000 people in 1940, major changes have resulted. Population has gone up 53 percent to 52,000; employment shows a proportionate increase. All aspects of Rome activity—public facilities, retail business, church and social endeavors—have undergone major expansion mainly because of Roama.

This is also true of the area about Rome. A county airport, a technical institute, a private college, roads, utilities, and banking, show sizable growth chiefly because of Roama. Firms dependent upon Roama and employing another 1,000-plus persons, have located here. The fate of the Ground Electronic Engineering Installation Agency (GEEIA) also at Griffiss, rests with Roama.

Here is the situation, employmentwise. Roama—6,700 (6,240 civilians). GEEIA and firms whose sole business is with Roama—1,500. Total primary employment—8,200, or 6.9 percent of the jobs in the area.

Secondary employment (construction, retail trade, services, schools, etc.)—3 to 1.74 percent of this total, or 2,700 to 14,300 jobs. Roama accounts for as much as 19 percent of current area employment. Its departure would cause a decline into category F.

Here is the situation, dollarwise:

Direct loss of Roama payrolls, dependent firms, related trades and services: \$56.4 to \$116 million.

Public costs of expanded facilities and housing which will become little used: \$83 million.

An exact total of these costs is difficult to compute. They are estimated at \$150 to \$250 million. The estimated savings, if any, to the Government from such a transfer are unknown. However, the cost of relocation is certain to be more than it is worth.

The Nation's deep recession negates hope that private industries will replace Roama. Moreover, statistics show that New York and the Northeast would not share the national average of growth if the Nation returns to full employment. Viewed realistically, therefore, Roama's relocation can mean only a long-term hardship for this area.

This is inconsistent with the present administration's policy of giving depressed areas favored treatment in locating its facilities, all other things equal. To shift Roama to another depressed area would simply add to the distress here. Relocation costs, for the new location and the Defense Department, are wasteful and unnecessary.

The facts, in official Government reports and the signed statements of responsible local businessmen, confirm conclusively the disastrous local impact of a shift of Roama.

V. C. CRISAFULLI,

Associate Professor of Economics,
Utica College of Syracuse University.

EXHIBIT 1

Unemployment levels in Utica-Rome standard statistical metropolitan area, 1952-61

1952.....	C
1953.....	D
1954.....	C
1955.....	D
1956.....	C
January 1957.....	C
March 1957.....	C
January 1958.....	D
March 1958.....	E
May 1958.....	E
July 1958.....	E
September 1958.....	E
November 1958.....	E
January 1959.....	E
March 1959.....	E
May 1959.....	E
July 1959.....	D
September 1959.....	D
November 1959.....	D
January 1960.....	D
March 1960.....	D
May 1960.....	D
July 1960.....	D
September 1960.....	D
November 1960.....	D
January 1961.....	E

Area classifications by:

- A—Below 1.5 percent.
- B—1.5 to 2.9 percent.
- C—3 to 5.9 percent.
- D—6 to 8.9 percent.
- E—9 to 11.9 percent.
- F—12 percent and over.

Source: "Area Labor Market Trends," Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor.

EXHIBIT 2

Total employment in Government 1950 and 1961

	1950	1961	Percent increase, 1950-61
Total employment.....	105,400	118,400	+12.3
Government employment.....	11,577	22,700	+95.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census and New York State Department of Labor.

EXHIBIT 3

Roama's share of area employment, January 1961

	Percent
Roama primary.....	6.6
Secondary employment.....	12.4
Total.....	19.0
Total employment, 118,400.	

DOCUMENTS IN REFERENCE TO REPORT OF
TECHNICAL LIAISON COMMITTEE

[From the Rome Daily Sentinel, November 1960]

PENTAGON EMPHATICALLY DENIES REPORT OF
ROAMA SHUTDOWN
(By Frances McKusick)

WASHINGTON.—Donald R. Jackson, Deputy to the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Materiel, today emphatically denied that any decision had been made or would be made at any time in the near future, regarding any consolidation of Air Materiel Command depot activities.

Jackson made this statement to the Sentinel's Washington Bureau in a telephonic interview, which had been arranged by the gentleman from New York, ALEXANDER PIRNIE. The Air Force executive's denial that any changes were imminent in Rome depot activity came in answer to a question regarding a published magazine article which disclosed an alleged possibility that AMC depot activities at Rome might be transferred to Middletown, Pa., air depot.

Jackson acknowledged that the Air Force is now making studies of depot activities under the Air Materiel Command, and added that "every depot in the country is under continuous study and has been for some time."

This is necessary, he explained, because of the constantly changing type of equipment and craft stored in the depots, but, he added, no plans had been completed which would affect any individual depot.

To say that depot activities at one particular base, such as Rome, would be reduced, would be to assume that Air Force plans had taken definite shape and had been approved by the Pentagon, according to Jackson. He added that neither he nor any other Air Force official in Washington has received any such plans from Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio, AMC headquarters, where they would originate.

[From the Rome Daily Sentinel, September 1960]

TAYLOR GIVES ASSURANCES ON GRIFFISS, ROAMA—AF EXPECTS EMPLOYMENT AT BASE TO REMAIN AT ITS PRESENT LEVEL

The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Materiel, gave assurance today that "there is at present no serious consideration either to closing Griffiss Air Force Base or to discontinuing the operation of the Rome Materiel Area."

"In fact, we expect employment here to remain at about its present level," Philip B. Taylor said.

Taylor, here for a meeting with officials of the Rome Air Materiel Area, said he had been asked by Congressman ALEXANDER PIRNIE to "make some comment on rumors that he has heard concerning the closing of Griffiss Air Force Base and the possible discontinuance of operations of the Rome Air Materiel Area."

Taylor, who arrived at 1 p.m., for a 3-hour stay at Griffiss Air Force Base, also said:

CAREFULLY REVIEWED

"The Air Force logistics system is being carefully reviewed in order to determine how that system should be modified in order to support the changing combat forces structure of the Air Force. Long-range missiles are being introduced in the combat forces and the number of manned aircraft is being reduced. At the same time manned aircraft of improved performance are entering the inventory. Sometime in the future these factors may require changes in the logistics systems as we have known it in the past.

"I wish to emphasize though that these matters are still in the study stage and have not yet reached the point where proposals have been made to the Secretary of the Air Force. Today I would not even speculate as to the ultimate effect of these studies on our present logistics organization."

[From the Utica Daily Press, December 1960]

GRIFFISS AFB PERSONNEL STABLE—ROOT

ROME.—A prediction that civilian and military personnel strength at Griffiss AFB is expected to "remain substantially at present levels," was made yesterday by Maj. Gen. Charles B. Root.

In a year-end forecast of activity during the coming year, General Root, commander of Rome Air Materiel Area, said:

"During the past year, our civilian personnel figure has remained fairly constant and as of now, we have a total of 7,764 people. Our military figure, however, has increased by over 500, and we now have 3,585. We expect these figures to remain substantially at the present levels for the coming year.

"In addition to this we have 242 contractor representatives working on the base with an estimated annual payroll of \$1.9 million. Also there are 160 employees of Radio Corporation of America who work on the ballistic missile early warning system, and this figure is projected to go to 206 by the end of June 1961 with an annual payroll of \$2.4 million.

[From the Rome Daily Sentinel, January 1961]

INDUSTRIAL DECLINE, BASE GROWTH SPOT-LIGHTED IN ECONOMIC SURVEY

Rome lost 2,300 industrial jobs from 1954 to 1959, according to an economic status report prepared by the Business Research Center of Syracuse University.

Yet, during the period 1954-1958, there was an 18 percent increase in retail sales—largely attributed to "high wages" and employment level at Griffiss AFB, researchers said.

The report, submitted to the State's temporary commission on economic expansion, presents a broad picture of the midcentury economic condition of communities in upstate New York.

Among the areas treated is the Rome-Utica metropolitan area along with separate sections devoted to Rome and Utica.

It noted that Rome's present population, as a result of the 1960 census, was listed in excess of 50,000.

"Between 1955 and 1959, the community lost no less than 2,300 industrial jobs," the report stated.

REVOLVES ABOUT GRIFFISS

The researchers found that the city's economic life, to an increasing extent, revolves about Griffiss AFB where more than 10,000 persons are employed.

They said that the base employment "has undoubtedly caused much of the increase in retailing and wholesaling which have occurred in the area."

The report also noted the establishment in 1958 of Mohawk Airlines in the area, resulting in the employment or transfer to the area of 400 persons.

"This is the only large new industrial operation which has opened in the area in the last 5 years," the researchers reported. "This increase in employment is offset by a cutback in employment of approximately 900 by General Cable Corp. in 1958."

OUTLINES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EFFORT

The report also outlined the Rome Chamber of Commerce's effort to cope with the industrial employment problem by the organization of an industrial development corporation. Listed as a major asset of the corporation is a group of modern buildings containing about 250,000 square feet of usable space given to the community by General Cable Corp.

"The development corporation hopes to utilize this space with resultant diversification of industry," the report noted.

The researchers contended that employment at Griffiss poses a dilemma to the Rome Chamber.

"Griffiss Air Force Base is a factor raising wages, and the relatively high labor costs act as a burden to industrial growth. On the other hand, the prosperity of the community depends upon the income generated by the payroll at Griffiss."

NO STUDY SUGGESTED

The report pointed out that it was interesting "that no analytical study has been suggested to justify the argument that Griffiss Air Force Base has, in fact, raised wages in the areas above competitive rates.

"On the other hand, there is the lively possibility that many local firms do business with Griffiss Air Force Base, thus providing a multiplier effect of Griffiss Air Force Base operation. It is reasonable, for example, to attribute marked increase in retail sales—32 percent between 1948 and 1959 and 18 percent between 1954 and 1958—in large measure to high wages paid at Griffiss plus related employment generated thereby."

Despite the lack of what it termed "a significant new source of taxation," the report said the community's tax yield has "increased steadily from 1954 through 1958."

"In 1955, tax receipts stood at \$2.87 million; in 1956, at \$3.45 million, 1957 at \$3.79 million and 1958 at \$4.63 million."

"This increase in tax receipts," the report continued, "was accomplished by raising assessments, so that the State equalization rate which was 35 percent in 1954, was 99 percent in 1958. During this period the real property tax rate decreased from \$77.68 in 1954 to \$43.30 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The increased valuation more than offset the reduction in the tax rate. Both welfare and school costs have risen."

(Rome's revaluation program, completed in 1957, was not designed as a means of increasing tax receipts, which could have been done without such a program simply by boosting tax rates. It was intended to eliminate inequities in assessments that had developed over the years.)

(This city's 1958 State equalization rate was 95 percent, not 99 percent, as stated above. It was subsequently reduced to 94, then to 75, and at present is tentatively pegged at 72.)

In the section dealing with Utica, it was described as the central metropolis of the Mohawk Valley, with a population of 102,000.

DESCRIBED AS CONSTANT

Unemployment figures in Utica were described as approximately constant.

"There seems to be a promise of stability in the expanded Griffiss Air Force Base," the report stated. "The exodus of the textile industry is over, and while no additional new industrial prospects are in sight, the presence of General Electric, Chicago Pneumatic Tool, and Bendix has converted Utica from a textile to a metals city. So drastic a changeover in prevailing type of industrial employment was made only with a very real community effort, an effort which involved cooperative action by all business groups, labor and civic organizations."

The researcher said that industry in the city continues to be tied to the Federal (military) program.

LISTED AT 328,000

In the section on the Rome-Utica metropolitan area, the report listed a population of 328,000 "of which less than half, 150,000, are in the two cities."

"Manufacturing employment has varied from 78,800 in 1954 to 86,800 in 1957," the report stated. "Unemployment averaged 12,200 in 1954 and 7,500 in 1957. In 1958, it was 14,400."

The researchers said that "somewhere in the neighborhood of 2.3 percent of the labor force is chronically unemployed."

Of the chronically unemployed, the report estimated that 70 percent had previously been engaged in manufacturing and only 16 percent in the service trades.

DEPENDS ON GOVERNMENT

"Industrial employment depends to a great degree on Government," the researchers reported. "No less than 22,000 jobs, it is estimated, are in Government as compared to 16,100 in trades and 7,400 in nonelectrical machinery. The role of Griffiss Air Force Base among other Government activities, is scarcely to be exaggerated. Such industries as fabricated metals, transportation equipment, electrical machinery, railroad, office furniture, all have reduced employment in recent years. These reductions have given rise to chronic unemployment. Indeed, it is estimated that over a third (37.5 percent) of the chronically unemployed come from these industries."

LABOR MARKET REPORT, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT, AFFILIATED WITH THE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SUMMARY

The Utica-Rome labor market area (No. 207) as designated by the U.S. Bureau of Employment Security consists of Onondaga and Herkimer Counties in New York State.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in the Utica-Rome labor market area is now estimated at 12,700. This is 9.7 percent of the labor force.

In only 2 years in the past 10 (1950-61) has the area been out of the substantial labor surplus category.

The area did not recover from the 1957-58 recession.

The percentage of unemployment has exceeded the national average every year for the past 10 years.

Sixty-five million nine hundred eighty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars in unemployment benefits were paid out in the past 10 years, \$31,966,768 of this in the last 3 years. Benefit exhaustions have averaged 2.8 percent of the State's total in the last 6 years, although insured employment was only 1.5 percent of the State's total. In 1960, 4,146 persons exhausted benefit rights.

EMPLOYMENT

Total employment in January 1961 is 118,400, down 5,800 from 1957.

Manufacturing employment in January 1961 is down to 86,700, from 44,800 in 1957, a loss of 8,100 jobs in 5 years.

Griffiss Air Force Base's employment increased from 4,183 in 1952 to 7,776 in June 1961, but total employment in the area fell 500 in the same period.

Total manufacturing employment in the city of Rome numbers only 4,900. This is 2,876 less than the total employment at Griffiss Air Force Base.

Average weekly hours of production workers is down to 39 hours, a decrease of 1.2 hours from a year ago.

Employment opportunities are scarce. Jobfinding is difficult. Local manufacturers generally have ample supplies of manpower on layoff status.

Selected data on labor force, Utica-Rome labor market area, January 1950-61

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Labor force.....	121,700	124,700	129,400	129,000	132,300	129,100	129,100	133,200	137,000	136,800	130,500	131,100
Unemployment:												
Total.....	16,300	8,900	10,500	9,300	13,300	14,600	10,200	9,000	14,500	15,200	10,900	12,700
Percent of total labor force.....	13.4	7.1	8.1	7.2	10.0	11.3	8.0	6.8	10.6	11.1	8.4	9.7
Active file, all regular programs.....	10,068	4,593	7,382	6,048	8,478	8,564	5,612	5,417	5,410	8,518	8,530	10,951
Employment.....	105,400	115,800	118,900	119,700	119,000	114,500	118,900	124,200	122,500	121,600	119,600	118,400
Griffiss Air Force Base ¹	(2)	(2)	4,183	5,181	5,351	5,680	5,608	5,744	6,479	7,145	7,691	7,776
Nonagricultural.....	94,400	104,900	107,900	109,700	109,300	104,800	109,200	114,600	113,000	112,400	112,800	112,800
Manufacturing.....	41,000	46,400	44,400	45,500	44,500	39,700	41,500	44,800	41,200	40,400	39,900	38,700

¹ Employment data reported to New York State Division of Employment by Griffiss Air Force Base.

² Information not available.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS, 1950-61¹

Past 1950 to 1957: Despite a devastating loss of 9,000 jobs caused by the removal of the textile industry during the period from 1947 to the present, total area employment rose from 105,400 in 1950 to a peak of 124,200 in 1957.

The increase resulted from:

1. Vigorous and successful and nationally recognized action by local citizens in attracting new manufacturing industries with the beneficial effect on nonmanufacturing trades.

2. Influences of the Korean conflict.

3. An increase of more than 2,100 jobs at Griffiss Air Force Base.

During the 1950-57 period, increases in employment at Griffiss Air Force Base accounted for 11.6 percent of the rise in total employment. In 1957, airbase employment accounted for 4.6 percent of all area employment.

From 1957 to 1961: Total employment has decreased from 124,200 to 118,400, a drop of 5,800 jobs. A loss of 8,100, or 18.1 percent of manufacturing jobs was only partially offset by a gain of 2,300 in other categories of employment. Gains in employment at Griffiss Airbase accounted for more than 2,000 of the 2,300 increase in nonmanufacturing employment.

Losses in manufacturing employment resulted from several factors including plant removal, changes in defense procurement needs, the element of foreign imports, and the 1958 recession.

This drop in employment has occurred in spite of an increase of over 2,000 at the airbase during the period.

Employment by the base presently accounts for 6.6 percent of all employment in the Utica-Rome area.

The loss of 6,400 jobs at the airbase and a minimum of 1,000 supporting jobs could be expected to reduce area employment to at least 110,600—the lowest rate the area has experienced since 1950.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The loss of 6,400 jobs at the base and at least 1,000 supporting jobs will eliminate this primary source of employment to area residents. Severely affected will be disabled veterans, older workers, and other workers who have employment problems caused by physical and other limitations.

Although minor seasonal gains in employment can be expected to occur, there is no indication that the area can absorb any substantial portion of those employees who may be separated from the base. In many cases, experience gained at the airbase, peculiar to governmental operations, will not be usable to other employers.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Moving of Roama from the Utica-Rome area would, without question, move the area from its current "E" classification to the lowest classification of labor markets. Ever since the classification of labor market areas started, the Utica-Rome area has been considered one of chronic unemployment.

A. Comparing the area with other areas mentioned by the Air Force as possible relocation areas, we find no other area as much in need of jobs.

that Utica-Rome dropped to an "E" area. In the "E" and "F" categories, only 27 out of 150 areas were classified in this group in January 1961.

C. Benefit payments also contribute to the evidence of distress. In the past 10 years \$65,988,250 have been paid out in benefits in the area.

Unemployment insurance benefits paid, including Federal program, Utica-Rome labor market area

1960	\$9,273,302
1959	9,836,597
1958	12,856,869
1957	4,665,937
1956	3,888,293
1955	5,566,941
1954	7,555,327
1953	3,307,515
1952	5,792,249
1951	3,245,220

Total..... 65,988,250

The table above points out that nearly half, or \$31 million, has been paid out during the past 3 years.

D. A dramatic and accurate statement of the Utica-Rome labor market situation is found in the excerpt below. This was taken from the U.S. Bureau of Employment Security's publication, Chronic Labor Surplus Areas, dated July 1959, B.E.S. No. R182.

Excerpt from Chronic Labor Surplus Areas:

"Utica-Rome: Nonchronic surplus area; high unemployment not due entirely to recessionary influences, however. Unemployment rates have been 50 percent or more above the national average for 3 of the past 5 calendar years, as well as through the first few months of 1959. Basic problem has been the loss of about 7,600 textile jobs since 1950; expansions in machinery and several other industries barely made up this decrease, but overall area job totals showed practically no net growth between May 1950 and May 1959 (plus 1.7 percent, as compared with average U.S. rise of 18.6 percent). Recession losses were also somewhat heavier than the national average, and were only about one-half recovered by May 1959. The area unemployment rate was 8.4 percent in mid-May, still more than 50 percent above that for the country as a whole. Seasonal increases in nonmanufacturing activities over the next few months may be partially offset by effects of scheduled shutdown of a local machinery plant and possible further cutbacks in aircraft."

The scheduled shutdown of a machinery plant and the cutbacks in aircraft production did occur.

E. Roama workers are generally on jobs which have no local counterparts. This would mean that if unemployed, they might well remain unemployed even though some local firms expanded in the future.

F. Roama workers generally may have other barriers to transfer to openings which might exist in the area. Federal preference has always been granted to disabled veterans. Many of these veterans with handicaps have been so placed that their disability has not hindered them from performing their current job satisfactorily. They have been placed on the basis of the physical demands of the job.

Older workers employed at the base would have double handicap of meeting employer resistance and the general dearth of job openings. The Employment Service predicts that these two groups would be especially difficult to place even if the labor market improved.

M. JAMES McMANUS,
Employment Security Superintendent.
JOSEPH B. PHILLIPS,
Senior Economist.

TABLE 1.—Labor market classifications for the month of January

	Utica-Rome	Dayton, Ohio	Boston, Mass.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Oklahoma City	Sacramento
1961	E	C	C	C	C	C
1960	D	B	C	C	B	B
1959	D	C	C	C	C	C
1958	D	C	C	C	B	C
1957	C	B	B	C	C	C
1956	C	B	B	C	C	B
1955	IV	III	III	III	III	III
1954	III	II	III	II	III	III
1953	IV	II	III	II	II	III
1952	III	II	III	II	III	III

¹ Prior to 1955, Roman numeral classifications indicated:

II—Balanced labor supply.
III—Moderate labor surplus.
IV—Substantial labor surplus.

Source: Bimonthly summary of labor market developments in major areas, U.S. Bureau of Employment Security.

The above table points up that Utica-Rome has never been above a "C" area. Thus, the area always had more jobseekers than job openings, whereas the other four areas listed, at times, had more job opportunities than jobseekers.

B. The fact that Utica-Rome never came out of the 1958 recession is clearly indicated in a table showing the labor market classifications of the 150 major areas of the country.

Number of areas by labor market classification 1956-61 (for January)

Classification	Year					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
A	0	2	0	0	0	0
B	47	44	13	3	25	4
C	183	184	91	70	93	70
D	10	13	136	148	122	49
E	4	4	7	17	4	121
F	5	2	2	11	5	6
Number of surplus areas	19	19	45	76	31	76

¹ Indicated the classification of the Utica-Rome area during January for the years shown.

This table, by the asterisks, shows the relative position of labor market areas in the

classification scale. Note that between 1959 and 1960, 45 areas moved out of the labor surplus group, but Utica-Rome remained in the "D" classification. Between 1960 and 1961, when recession hit again, please note

¹ All employment data used refers to January of subject year.

Oneida County Department of Public Welfare comparative statement of welfare recipients, by category

Category	December 1957	December 1960	January 1960	February 1961
Home relief.....	915	4,054	4,059	4,702
Aid to dependent children.....	2,139	4,068	4,163	4,253
Old age.....	1,632	1,495	1,489	1,495
Aid to blind.....	51	55	53	52
Aid to disabled.....	475	469	474	472
Child welfare.....	525	512	507	515
	5,737	10,653	11,195	11,489
County welfare expenditures, 1957.....	\$4,587,768.85			
Home relief, 1957.....	\$296,052.74			
6.4 percent of county welfare expenditures.....	6.4			
County welfare expenditures, 1960.....	\$6,864,022.07			
Home relief, 1960.....	\$965,508.63			
14.07 percent of county welfare expenditures.....	14.07			

I would like to point out that these figures indicate the economic situation in our county. Our welfare costs are continually rising and our January and February caseload is increasing at a substantial rate. Therefore, our fiscal program which is supported by county taxation will be hard pressed by this anticipated burden.

MICHAEL J. McGUIRE,
Commissioner.

THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED LOSS OF ROAMA ON REAL ESTATE, ROME, N.Y.

The growth of real estate in the Rome area has expanded with the growth of Griffiss Air Force Base and has accordingly become dependent upon base functions for its expansion. Upon the constant demand of Griffiss to supply housing accommodations for its existing and proposed expansion programs, this area now contains a surplus of housing of which 80 percent or more is subsidized through Federal mortgages.

The itemized figures incorporated within this report are accurate within 5 percent and effective this date.

New construction, residential and commercial, in the Rome area from 1950 through 1960 as shown through building permits and development plots as recorded in the city hall, Rome, N.Y.:

Number of units constructed, 2,567; value of permits shown, \$12,035,056.

Transient hotel and motel facilities have increased to accommodate Griffiss Airbase and its affiliated organizations and a large percentage of these facilities are dependent upon base personnel as shown below:

Hotels: Number, 8; number of rental units, 214; occupancy rate, affiliate and base personnel, 18 percent.¹

Motels: Number, 11; number of rental units, 207; occupancy rate, affiliate and base personnel, 77.7 percent.¹

Land purchased and improved for trailer park sites from the year 1950 to 1960 has, as all housing accommodations, increased steadily. The following covers 95 percent of the total trailer park area in Rome as of this date.

Number of parks, 7; number of units, 251; occupancy rate, affiliate and base personnel, 91.2 percent.²

As of this date, housing accommodations in the Rome area are as follows:

Rentals, 221; available to purchase, 626; proposed residence, 337; on-base accommodations, 980.

The available rental range is \$70 to \$110 per month. In excess of 68 percent of housing listed as available to purchase have existing Federal Housing Administration mortgages. In excess of 90 percent of pro-

posed residences are prior approved Federal Housing Administration mortgages. These figures based on realtors, developers, and classified advertising count as of this date.

The influx of satellite employment directly related to Griffiss Air Base with the largest percentage to Roama has produced a great amount of rehabilitation to create suitable office and engineering space to facilitate these operations.

Area leased and occupied, 133,327 square feet; area available, 276,000 square feet; cost of renovating leased area, \$201,685.

As the figures in this report show in excess of 75 percent of all real estate activity is dependent upon air base operations and the consequent removal of Roama would violently collapse an already depressed market. As of this date the move of Roama would affect over 1,600 owner-occupied residences and the resulting chaos would economically bankrupt the Rome area.

This analysis was prepared under authorization of the Rome Real Estate Board.

EDGAR W. CARL,
Licensed Real Estate Broker.

CITY OF ROME, N.Y., OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER—THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED LOSS OF ROAMA ON MUNICIPAL FINANCES IN ROME, N.Y.

Roama has become a major factor in the financial planning and development of Rome, N.Y., and the loss of this operation would be of great consequence to the taxpayers of this city. The city has had to expand the services it provides to accommodate the influx of people generated by Roama; needless to say, it has been a costly proposition to the taxpayers of this city. Many of the services provided have been done on long-range commitments, whereby the property owners will be paying for many years to come. It is well to note that the bulk of revenues to operate our city government comes from property taxes and this is at a point where it cannot yield much more without catastrophic results to the property owners of our community. Many of the aged property owners have been forced to sell their homes because they were unable to cope with the high property taxes. The same course of action has started with many of the unemployed in this city. Rome has been a depressed area for several years and any further unemployment caused by Roma will have a marked effect on our municipal finances.

The following statistics will help to better explain our position: In 1950 our total city budget not including the school budget nor water department budget was \$1,589,745. In 1960 our total city budget was \$3,762,073. This tremendous increase has been brought about by the expanded services which we have been asked to furnish. Such services as fire and police protection, recreation and playgrounds, for which there are no revenues

to offset heavy costs of these departments other than taxation on real properties, road maintenance and construction, street lighting, snow removal, to mention only a few. The annual cost of our long-range financing to support these expanded facilities and services has jumped from \$156,618 in 1950 to \$486,163. These are fixed obligations that must be paid for over the next 20 years. This does not include our normal operating costs which go on year after year.

Our water department budget in 1950 totaled \$257,307. In 1960 our budget totaled \$491,313. Of the total increase in the water department budget, \$185,000 is used to pay for bonded indebtedness and real estate taxes which can be directly attributed to the construction of a new diversion dam. Without this dam it would have been impossible to adequately supply Roama, Griffiss Air Force Base, Industrial, commercial, and residential users of Rome, N.Y. Roama and Griffiss Air Force Base consume 1 million plus gallons of water daily which is 8 percent of the total water consumed daily. The dam would not have been necessary for many years to come were it not for Roama and Griffiss Air Force Base.

In 1950 our total bonded indebtedness was \$1,085,961 and in 1960 our bonded indebtedness was \$4,674,600. These bonds were necessary to help finance the expanded services required.

Tax collections in 1950 were 98.58 percent and have dropped to 95.59 percent in 1960. The major factor to which this can be attributed is the depressed economic conditions Rome, N.Y., has experienced over the past several years. This condition will get worse unless something is done to increase employment rather than decrease employment in this area. Since the real estate tax is a major part of our revenue, we must collect taxes in order to operate a balanced budget.

Above you find just a few areas in municipal finance that are affected by Roama and what impact it has had on our community. These areas can be expanded and in greater detail if necessary. The education field has not been made a part of this report since it will be covered in a separate exhibit; however, the subject matter covered above equally applies to the Rome City school system and in greater magnitude.

Respectfully submitted.

GREGORY F. ESPOSITO,
City Treasurer.

MUNICIPAL RESEARCH BUREAU OF UTICA, N.Y. County of Oneida—Investment in public improvements and functions attributable in part to GAFB support

1. Mohawk Valley Technical Institute (with substantial concentration in electronic courses):	
State share	\$2,457,791.88
County share including land donated by city of Utica.....	2,064,743.12
	4,552,535.00
2. Oneida County Airport (approximately 5 miles from Griffiss AFB):	
Federal share.....	1,784,730.04
County share.....	3,176,844.63
	4,961,574.67
3. Mohawk airlines hangar and headquarters (financed by county and located at county airport) (amortized on basis of annual rental payments)	2,891,258.39

¹ Percentages based on room registration per operator statement of direct occupancy.

² Percentages based on owner count of space now occupied by base personnel.

County of Oneida—Investment in public improvements and functions attributable in part to GAFB support—Continued

4. County highways (construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and snow removal)-----	\$2,633,100.00
5. Mutual fire aid (county-wide fire alarm system which also services off-base radar sites)-----	52,775.00
Total-----	15,061,243.06

T. J. ROBAK,

Director, Municipal Research Bureau
of Utica, N.Y., Inc.

CITY OF ONEIDA, N.Y.,

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,

March 6, 1961.

To Whom It May Concern:

The economic impact of the proposed removal of the Rome Air Materiel Area from central New York would first manifest itself in the employment market. The Oneida area presently has 1,480 unemployment insurance applicants with 1,442 workers available. The city of Oneida has 241 employed at Roama and the Oneida area has over 500 civilian employees there. If these employees were thrown on the market, it would create the worst unemployment problem this area has ever had.

The Oneida consolidated school system receives \$19,000 Federal aid for children of Roama employees. To qualify for Federal aid in this category, there must be a minimum requirement of 3 percent of total enrollment. Should Roama be moved and civilian employees follow, there would be an immediate loss of \$19,000 Federal aid in our school system.

It is impossible to project the actual impact of the removal of Roama from this area in our related employment, viz.: Retail stores, service stations, and other facilities under the chamber of commerce. It is impossible, at this time, to appraise the effect on banking and mortgage loans and on housing in the area which already has a glut of vacant properties on the market.

ABRAHAM V. WILLIAMS.

CITY OF ROME, N.Y.,

Office of City Engineer.

IMPACT OF LOCATION OF GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE AT ROME, N.Y., ON EXPENDITURES TO EXPAND PHYSICAL PLANT, 1950-61

The location of Griffiss Air Force Base within the limits of the city of Rome, N.Y., has necessitated the expansion of the physical plant of Rome. The population of Rome, N.Y., has greatly increased from 1940 to 1960. This increase can all be attributed to the activities at Griffiss Air Force Base. The population taken from the U.S. census is as follows:

Year:	Population	Percent increase
1930-----	32,338	---
1940-----	34,214	5.8
1950-----	41,682	21.8
1960-----	51,130	22.8

Areas of expansion and cost are as follows:

1. Sewage disposal plant expanded-----	\$307,000.00
2. New streets paved-----	1,914,800.00
3. New dam and 1.34 billion gallon reservoir-----	2,400,000.00
4. Study future expansion sanitary sewers-----	13,400.00
5. New police and court building (construction to start spring 1961)---	385,000.00
6. New water mains (city) 10.23 miles-----	\$268,435.00
New water mains (private) 5.67 miles-----	149,800.00

7. New sanitary sewers (city) 6.82 miles-----	222,150.00
8. New sanitary sewers (private) 1.79 miles-----	47,125.00
9. Three new arterial highways. Total cost—New York State (\$8,192,540.13) city share-----	657,615.00
10. Playgrounds—new and rehabilitated-----	452,750.00
11. Cost for special census-----	7,000.00
12. Traffic light system-----	57,000.00
13. Engine House No. 3-----	31,238.00
14. Hospital and laboratory---	225,000.00
15. City health clinic-----	35,000.00
16. Library (5-county area)---	285,000.00
17. City planning board studies-----	98,400.81
18. Land for armory-----	54,500.00
Total-----	7,611,213.81

The foregoing list does not include money spent on schools, churches, real estate, urban renewal, shopping centers, New York Telephone Co., Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., apartment housing, low-cost housing, and the investments of small business.

Respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN H. ZINGERLINE,

City Engineer, Deputy Commissioner
of Public Works, City Hall, Rome,
N.Y.

UTICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Utica, N.Y., March 6, 1961.

THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED LOSS OF ROAMA ON UTICA, N.Y.

Utica, N.Y., is a city of 100,410, 11.6 miles east of the Griffiss Air Force Base exit on a new four lane limited access highway, known as Route 49, which was constructed at a cost of \$6,822,617, and opened in December 1960.

The State of New York is now completing an entirely new arterial, known as the North-South Arterial, which will make a new and very accessible highway from the northerly city line to the southerly city line, and connecting with Route 49. The total cost of this arterial is \$15,760,889, of which the city of Utica paid one-half the cost of rights-of-way within city limits.

The new Oneida County Airport is located halfway between Rome and Utica. It was opened in 1950, and there is an investment of \$4,961,574.67. A building constructed at a cost of \$1,891,258.39 is leased to Mohawk Airlines. Mohawk Airlines estimates that 40 percent of its business at Oneida County Airport can be associated with the airbase. The loss of this business would mean a drastic reduction in schedules by Mohawk from the Oneida County Airport.

An urban redevelopment area of 23½ acres is now being cleared. The city of Utica has issued \$844,632 in bonds and notes for this project.

Utica College of Syracuse University has just completed its first building on its new campus at a cost of \$1,134,509. Bids for another building, estimated to cost about \$969,800, will be opened March 16. There are 1,870 registrations at the college of Griffiss Air Force employees.

Mohawk Valley Technical Institute, a 2-year community college, financed by the State of New York and Oneida County, moved into three new buildings on its new campus in September. The cost of this project was \$4,522,535 of which Oneida County paid \$2,064,743.12.

Utica Catholic Academy moved into its present building in September, and the Notre Dame High School is now under construction. Over \$1,500,000 was raised in the initial campaign for funds for these projects.

In the last 10 years, \$7,920,000 was raised by the issuance of bonds for the public schools of Utica.

Over \$3 million was raised in a United Hospital Campaign in 1954. Another financial campaign is being planned.

The city of Utica for over 100 years was known as one of the largest textile cities in the country. Textiles, formerly employing up to 20,000 people in the area, now employ less than 1,000. The business and professional people of Utica, through their Utica Chamber of Commerce, have raised several hundred thousand dollars to attract new industries to Utica. There are such new names as Bendix, Chicago Pneumatic, General Electric, Mele Manufacturing, Mohawk Airlines, Oneida Electronics, Remington Rand, Utica Electronics, and Westinghouse. Despite these achievements there is and has always been serious unemployment in this area. Presently it is 9.8 percent.

There are 6,240 civilian jobs in Roama of which almost 3,000 are from the Utica area.

It is, therefore, evident that a catastrophe will occur in this area should the Rome Air Materiel Area be moved to other locations.

Very truly yours,

VINCENT R. CORROU,
Executive Vice President.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Rome, N.Y., March 6, 1961.

THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED LOSS OF ROAMA ON ROME PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The loss of Roama would result in the following immediate reactions:

1. A depreciation in real estate values in the 120-square-mile area served by Rome schools, and a substantially lower tax base available for the support of Rome schools.

The current tax rate of 13.25 per \$1,000 of full valuation produces \$2,214,400 which is approximately one-third of the total budget. A reduction in real estate values automatically will result in either a higher tax rate or a reduced income.

2. A drastic increase in the already large number of unemployed in the school district, thereby compounding the present financial difficulties facing our taxpayers.

Adequate tax support is necessary for even minimum educational opportunity. The necessity for substantial reductions in tax rates would greatly weaken a good educational program.

3. The exodus of many families, resulting in a large number of vacant classrooms and virtually empty school buildings—facilities for which the remaining residents must continue to pay taxes for principal, interest, and maintenance.

During the period 1950-62, the Rome City School District has appropriated over \$11 million for school construction. An additional \$2,259,767 of school construction has been financed through Federal aid under Public Law 815. Federal aid has financed the construction of 52 elementary classrooms in the past year. To eliminate the need for many of these classrooms within 1 year of their construction represents gross waste. To require the school district to carry bond principal and interest payments for other classrooms previously constructed by the school district and no longer needed represents grave and unnecessary hardship.

4. The disruption of the educational careers of a large number of our children and decreased educational opportunity for many others. We share with the parents of these children a genuine concern.

The number of federally connected children in the Rome schools has risen from 900 in 1950 to 3,900 in 1960, and would approximate 4,200 children in 1962. In this same period, total school population has risen from 6,500 to 10,700, and would increase to 11,300 in 1962. The board of education has consistently developed plans to meet these increases with adequate facilities.

Enrollment growth shows a marked similarity to the growth of Griffiss Air Force

Base. Our current figure of 4,000 federally connected children represents 37 percent of our total enrollment. A good educational program provides a variety of services which are dependent on a large pupil base; a substantial decrease in this base would correspondingly reduce educational services for our children.

SUMMARY

As the personnel of Roama have become an integrated part of the community, so have their children become a real part of the school system. The school community has welcomed these children and approved the funds necessary to their welfare to the point where the schools now have a worth of \$18 million, employ a staff of 700, and administer an annual budget of over \$6 million. To a school program which has been so carefully developed through the years to meet the problems of rapidly increasing growth, the loss of Roama would be a demoralizing blow. The loss would result in needless waste of facilities, buildings, and personnel, financial disaster to those who must continue to support our schools, and decreased educational opportunity for thousands of our youngsters.

CHARLES H. EDKINS,
President, Rome Board of Education.

ROME CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Rome, N.Y., March 6, 1961.

GENTLEMEN: The transportation committee of the Rome Chamber of Commerce, whose basic principle is to be of aid to the area and all involved parties pertaining to transportation policy, would at this time like to submit their brief in behalf of all interested parties.

The Utica-Rome area being classified as an "E" area, has at present 10,900 people registered collecting unemployment insurance. This does not reflect those who have gone by the eligible period, which could easily add another 3,000 to the ranks.

While the bulk of the above does not represent people solely employed in transportation, this figure comes from industries that have curtailed operations, etc., thus affecting jobs of those in transportation that rely upon these industries to help support their services.

It is our conservative estimate that a minimum of 60 people will lose their jobs in the Rome-Utica area, if Roama is relocated, in the motor carrier industry.

This ever-increasing unemployment has forced numerous companies to curtail their Utica-Rome operations. A few are as follows: Endres Delivery, General Expressway, and Schreiber Trucking Co.

There are several companies today whose operating ratios of 1960 are in the 105 to 110 category and with another decrease in business trends, would not last the year. These companies will not be named but may be listed from the financial reports as submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

To show the tremendous volume by pounds of items coming into and going out of Griffiss Air Force Base, we submit the following figures from January to October 1960, inclusive.

Inbound to Griffiss Air Force Base (excluding fuel): Truck, 57.2 million pounds; rail, 25.5 million pounds; parcel post, 0.5 million pounds.

The above inbound poundage figures do not include items consigned to the post exchange or commissary.

Outbound from Griffiss Air Force Base: Truck, 27.8 million pounds; rail, 38.8 million pounds; parcel post, 1.5 million pounds.

Inbound fuel (coal and petroleum): Coal, 70 million pounds by rail; petroleum, 250 million pounds total.

Breakdown of petroleum: Rail tank car, approximately 30 percent; barge, approxi-

mately 30 percent; tank truck, approximately 40 percent.

The inbound (excluding fuel) and the outbound to and from Griffiss Air Force Base is substantial to the transportation industry serving this area. Without a doubt the great majority of these figures are directly responsible by Roama's activities being a supply function. We assure you that this is very substantial volume and that it would definitely be a very striking blow to the transportation industry in central New York.

It is estimated that 39 percent of the total rail traffic tonnage in Rome during 1960 was shipments to and from Griffiss Air Force Base, of which a major portion was Roama traffic.

In reviewing the situation from actual experiences we find that the transportation officer and his staff, which includes the procurement transportation division, have made tremendous studies in the efficiency of warehousing and distribution in both domestic and foreign shipments. This has only been accomplished through the years of practical experience of the transportation officer's function and knowledge of Roama.

The central New York area offers more than adequate transportation facilities to all parts of the United States and to the ports for foreign shipments. Several new ports presently opening along the St. Lawrence Seaway provide a greater outlet nearby for foreign orders. This area can and has provided the best in transportation service to the functions of Roama.

To summarize, all modes of transportation, whether it be land, rail, sea, or air need healthy use to operate efficiently and with today's economy, or I should say lack of economy, any major change in a thriving industry would certainly have its devastating effects on the industry.

As the body of the chamber responsible for transportation, we would like to go on record at this time stating the removal of Roama would certainly hinder our present transportation facilities.

Respectfully submitted.

DONALD R. HULLER,
Chairman, Transportation Committee.

MOHAWK AIRLINES, INC.,
Utica, N.Y., March 6, 1961.

Mr. ALBERT R. NEILL,
Executive Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce,
Rome, N.Y.

DEAR AL: As you can imagine, Mohawk Airlines is considerably disturbed at the proposed removal of the Roama section of the Griffiss Air Force Base. The following facts are set forward for your transmittal to the appropriate officials of the administration.

I assume that the Defense Department has perfectly valid reasons for undertaking this move. My sole purpose in writing you is to be sure in evaluating the potential cost savings to be realized from this move that certain offsetting losses and costs to the Federal Government are also clearly understood.

The cities served by Mohawk Airlines are subsidized to a current extent of some \$4 million a year. Last year Mohawk carried approximately 120,000 people in and out of Utica-Rome for a net passenger revenue of \$2 million. Without forecasting any increase (and our average rate of growth has been 23 percent per year) some 40 percent of this traffic originated or terminated at Griffiss Air Force Base.

This means that in 1962 the cost to the Federal Government of furnishing air service to the Utica-Rome area will be increased by approximately \$800,000 if the Roama installation is moved. Roama accounts for approximately 90 percent of the total Griffiss Air Force Base air traffic moving by civilian carriers. This figure it must be remembered

includes not only military and civilian personnel directly attached to the base, but, most important, the vendors and technical representatives traveling between the base and Boston, Dayton, and through the New York City terminals.

The second effect of the proposed transfer, while less readily definable, is perhaps greater on the community. If Mohawk suffers a traffic loss of this magnitude through the removal of the Roama function, it will sharply reduce its flight frequencies in and out of Utica-Rome. This, in turn, will make the Utica-Rome area substantially less attractive to other industry, since there can be no doubt but that frequent commuting air service is a prime requisite for industrial plant location. This reduction in flight service, and hence lessening of area attractiveness to industry, spreads very rapidly to the small merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, and throughout the entire community. The net effect will be, of course, reduced community purchasing power, increased unemployment, and serious economic depression.

Once again I reiterate that I do not want to be a party to second-guess a Defense Department decision which, I am sure, is based on sound ground. I do wish to be very certain that the offsetting costs to the Federal Government of the proposed move are clearly understood. The community subsidy for air service will sharply increase and the quality of service deteriorate if this move takes place.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT E. PEACH.

URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY,
Rome, N.Y., March 6, 1961.

THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED LOSS OF ROAMA
ON URBAN RENEWAL

URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT N.Y.R. 31

Area: Downtown. Reuse: Commercial.
Size: 19 acres.

Approved budget: Gross, \$3,066,059; land resale, \$1 million; net, \$2,066,059.

Anticipated by local public agency: Gross, \$3 million; land resale, \$500,000; net, \$2,500,000.

Federally approved estimated completion date, March 31, 1963; adjusted target date due to local speed up, June 30, 1962.

Progress to date: Property optioned or purchased, 55 percent. Buildings demolished, 4 percent. Over \$1 million spent or committed.

Anticipated auction of land: June 1961. Anticipated delivery of title to redeveloper: October 1961.

Project N.Y.R. 31 has been speeded up due to assurances in spring and fall, 1960, of the continuance of the Roama operation in Rome, and the urging of President Kennedy to expedite local programs as a boost to the local economy.

Due to depressed area conditions our anticipated resale price on the project land for commercial redevelopment has been cut in half. Nevertheless, commercial redevelopment is still considered not only feasible but necessary. However, with the loss of purchasing power due to the proposed removal of Roama, sale of the land for commercial reuse could not be accomplished. On the other hand, the project cannot be halted at this time without very serious hardship to area property owners and to the community as a whole. Progress of the program to date, commitments of area property owners and tenants to relocate elsewhere (115 families, 58 manufacturing, retail, and service enterprises), and the unavoidable downgrading of the area due to the impending renewal program all contribute to this conclusion.

The need for immediate rehabilitation of our obsolescent downtown area and the revitalization of the city as a whole is well recognized. However, the economic return

on properties after redevelopment, rehabilitation, or conservation would not justify expenditures to be incurred locally without the support of the purchasing power presently represented by Roama. Rome suffers now from a housing surplus and developed but unoccupied industrial properties. Need for commercial redevelopment would be lost with Roama.

The ability of the city to work with the Federal Government to stimulate the local economy and to strengthen and revitalize our urban community through urban renewal would be severely crippled by the proposed transfer of Roama.

Respectfully submitted.

PAUL E. THOMAS,
Executive Director.

ROME CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Rome, N.Y., "the Copper City."

RETAIL SALES

Rome has experienced a rapid growth in retail sales during the past 10 years. The retail economy has expanded to absorb demand-growth believed to be due solely to expansion of Griffiss Air Force Base functions, including Roama. There has been no other primary job growth in the community during this period.

Retail sales: City of Rome Oneida County
1940-----\$11,967,000 \$71,543,000
1950-----41,831,000 233,961,000
1958-----58,050,000 273,304,000
Source: Sales Management magazine, 1959 survey of buying power.

With the loss of Roama this expanded economy will suffer a severe contraction. The percentage dropoff in effective buying income is computed as follows:
Loss of Roama civilian payroll... \$36,500,000
Loss of Geela payroll... 1,300,000
Loss of 450 Roama military and
1,000 100 percent dependent
jobs----- 8,500,000
Total----- 46,300,000

52 percent residing in Rome----- 24,076,000
Less: 20 percent estimated State
and Federal tax payments... 4,815,200

Estimated loss of effective buying
income for city of Rome... 19,260,800

1959 effective buying income for
city of Rome----- 88,037,000
Percent loss, effective buying income: 22
percent.

Source: Sales Management magazine, 1960 survey of buying power.

This 22-percent loss of effective buying power will result in the closing of an undetermined number of marginal retail establishments and the loss of many retail jobs in these establishments and in others forced to reduce the size of their work force.

Retail trade, Rome, N.Y.: Number establishments, 453; number employees, 2,285.

Source: 1958 census of business.

During the past 10 years there has been a sizable expansion of Rome's retail plant. This has included a number of central business district renovations and construction of new stores, plus the construction of two shipping centers—one with 15 stores, the other with 23 stores.

Three additional shopping centers have been announced for construction to start this spring. A 19-acre commercial development is also planned for the urban renewal area.

The chamber of commerce retail division has been advised that the developers of the three announced shopping centers have deferred action until the Roama decision is announced. The urban renewal program is in jeopardy.

It is safe to assume that the two shopping centers now in operation and many other modernizations and store construction projects would not have been undertaken if Griffiss Air Force Base and Roama had not expanded during the past 10 years.

The impact of the proposed Roama loss on Rome retailing appears more serious than the 22-percent estimated loss in effective buying income would indicate.

ALBERT R. NEILL,
Executive Secretary.

The impact of the proposed loss of Roama on the banking industry in Rome

	1950		1960		1962—Estimated loss if Roama leaves Rome	
	Number of accounts	Amount	Number of accounts	Amount	Number of accounts	Amount
Deposits:						
Time	34,770	\$32,538,874	45,892	\$66,104,618	4,250	\$6,150,000
Demand	10,645	13,175,466	16,780	19,891,404	2,500	2,500,000
Mortgage loans:						
FHA	266	1,320,635	1,505	13,739,962	175	1,225,000
Veterans (GI loans)	545	3,391,552	1,788	12,367,774	200	1,500,000
Other	2,123	6,723,710	3,928	24,398,259	150	1,100,000
Installment loans	1,261	1,039,272	4,289	7,196,885	1,000	1,000,000
Time loans	650	1,426,030	1,507	3,194,133	300	1,100,000
Demand loans	75	305,000	438	8,453,617	50	400,000
Number of employees	95		168		25	
Total loss						15,475,000

¹ These are probable mortgages which will be foreclosed.

D. L. TRIPP,
Vice President, the Oneida National Bank & Trust Co. of Central New York.

ROME MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION,

Rome, N.Y.

The impact of the proposed loss of Roama on the churches of the community of Rome, N.Y., including Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish congregations statistically as follows:

Number of families----- 2,019
Percent current expenses by Roama families----- percent... 18
Total building funds----- \$2,075,847
Amounts pledged toward building funds by Roama families... \$397,786

Brevity of time permitted the gathering of information from only about two-thirds of the number of churches in the Rome community. All the larger parishes numerically are included.

L. ALDEN SMITH,
President.

Secretary.

ROME CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Rome, N.Y.

PUBLIC UTILITIES GAS AND ELECTRIC

Over recent years Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. has extended natural gas mains and electric transmission and distribution lines to keep pace with the rapid growth needs of the community, due in large part to Griffiss AFB expansion.

Revenue losses, based on current consumption levels, are estimated by Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. as follows for each customer who moves out of the service area. There are no estimates as to the possible losses due to lower power demands from Griffiss Air Force Base itself.

	Loss per customer per year	Estimated yearly total loss ¹
Electric-----	\$86	\$186,792
Gas-----	149	275,054
Total-----		461,846

¹ Based on loss of 2,172 electric customers and 1,846 gas customers. Totals are computed on 6,240 Roama civilian jobs lost plus 1,000 additional 100 percent dependent jobs. Thirty percent of this total is then computed as the number who are estimated to move out of the area with the proposed transfer. One hundred percent of these are considered electric customers; 85 percent gas customers.

TELEPHONE

Impact of the proposed move of Roama is estimated by the New York Telephone Co. as follows:

City of Rome telephones

1950----- 10,211
1960----- 15,360
Present estimate----- 16,755
Estimate with Roama loss, 1962----- 15,250

Estimated number of telephone stations to be lost in the Utica-Rome area: approximately 3,000 total stations.

Approximate company revenue loss: \$310,500 per year.

Approximate State and local tax loss on this revenue: \$34,155 per year.

No telephone company estimates have been computed on possible loss of direct telephone traffic from Griffiss AFB.

ALBERT R. NEILL,
Executive Secretary.

Mr. PIRNIE. And may I at this time thank again my colleague for his great interest and for permitting me to join with him in this effort. His cooperation has existed for a long period of time; and I might say for the benefit of the House that this entire bipartisan effort goes back for months. We have protested any change and the status of Roama not in the compelling national interest. We have tried to accurately reflect the full support of the community and the State, also our sense of responsibility to the Nation.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the gentleman from New York for his contribution. I wonder if the gentleman, knowing the situation and having met with some of the officials of the Defense Department with regard to it, as I have, I wonder if the gentleman would not agree with me that with respect to some of the plans, at any rate, that have been discussed for this operation, they might well end up by transferring 6,200 jobs from an area that is suffering critically from unemployment to an area that is not suffering any unemployment at all?

Mr. PIRNIE. I thank the gentleman for raising that point, because it is a fact that the area where this AMA is located is the only air materiel area

that is in class E. So it could not be transferred into another area where the unemployment situation is as aggravated. If it suffers this loss, it will no longer be a distressed area, it will be a disaster area.

Mr. STRATTON. In other words, if this matter is to be handled intelligently, somebody has got to be in a position to advise the Defense Department just what the employment situation is in various areas. These cuts are not something that can be handled on the basis of picking pins out of one place in a map and sticking them back in another place.

Mr. PIRNIE. The gentleman is absolutely right. In preparation for this conference tomorrow we have called this point to the attention of the Secretary, and we trust he will have that in mind.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from New York will permit, I wonder if we might have incorporated in the RECORD the entire brochure? In fact, I have, as I know the gentleman has, a covering letter signed by the mayor of the city of Rome addressed to the members of the New York State congressional delegation. I believe it will be of great interest and help to the membership to have the entire brochure printed in the RECORD, if the gentleman has no objection.

Mr. PIRNIE. I have no objection.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in lieu of the matter requested to be inserted by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PIRNIE], the first four pages of the report, the entire document be inserted at that point in the RECORD, together with a covering letter from the mayor of the city of Rome.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for his contribution. I might say it was with some trepidation I took time today to discuss a matter in the gentleman's district because he had been doing an extremely valuable job of leadership of our group in fighting this move and if we are successful I know that the gentleman from New York will deserve the lion's share of the credit for the results that have been achieved.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PIRNIE. I thank the gentleman for his very kind remarks with respect to my participation in this matter; but I would like to make it equally clear that at no time has it been a question of anyone spearheading or carrying the ball. I think we are together because we all recognize that there is something very fundamental at issue in this situation to which we wish to devote our sincere efforts. I would like to say with respect to the committee that our distinguished senior colleagues from New York, Mr. Celler and Mr. Taber, as well as every other Member of the delegation, have cooperated with us in attempting to make it clear that we wish to have whatever is done be in the truly best in-

terest of our country and not needlessly destructive of something that is valuable in our State.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York, one of the brilliant new members of our New York delegation, and a new member of our Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. PIKE. Aside from the flattery, would the gentleman please answer this question: Can he tell me approximately what time the decision to make this move was made?

Mr. STRATTON. I think the gentleman from New York [Mr. PIRNIE] will agree with me that officially the decision has not yet been made. Through some break, let us say, members of the New York delegation heard about the fact the move was under consideration and apparently very actively under consideration. I think it is fair to say the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of Defense and the White House have made it clear to us that a final decision has not yet been made and, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. PIRNIE] said a moment ago, we hope it will never be made, and we are doing everything we can to prevent it from being made.

Mr. PIKE. Would the gentlemen agree with me that in the event this proposal is carried through it would be the second loss of a major Air Force establishment in the State of New York within the last year, say? I refer, of course, to the Mitchell Air Force Base also in the State of New York. Is the gentleman familiar with that situation?

Mr. STRATTON. The gentleman is correct and, as I said a moment ago, we in the Empire State of New York justifiably are wondering why all of the cutbacks in defense have to be made at the expense of the great Empire State.

Mr. PIKE. I would like to say to the gentleman, also particularly to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PIRNIE], that while the area affected by this other cutback, the Mitchell Air Force Base, is not in the economic trouble that the Rome area is in—and I am happy it is not—nevertheless all of the same losses in effectual management of the forces there, the same attrition in the Reserve forces which have used that field, apply to both of these situations. I am pleased to concur with the views of both of the gentlemen who have spoken that we must, of course, put defense needs first; but it does seem to me there can be a far better coordination than there has been between the needs of defense and the needs of the economy in general.

Mr. STRATTON. I appreciate the contribution of the gentleman from New York. We have to face up to the fact that the Defense Department is one of the major employers in the Nation, whether we like it or not, and we simply cannot eliminate defense jobs and installations without taking into account the tremendous impact they are going to have on our economy.

We, in New York, have been particularly concerned about this, because everybody has the idea that the Empire State is a wealthy State. We do pay 20 percent of the taxes, but we get back a much smaller ratio of benefits in any Federal assistance programs. But we do seem to be "taking the rap" when it comes to reductions in the defense program.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. STRATTON. I yield.

Mr. PIRNIE. In response to the gentleman from New York, I would like to say that he is very right when he reminds us that wherever this occurs, the problem is that of all of us. It is a matter of principle, and I join with him in any concern, whenever any change is made that does not seem to be dictated by actual military necessity and sound business principles. General conditions have created enough economic problems without the help of such moves as now proposed.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their participation, and I would like simply to add this one thought, that we in New York State, who are concerned with our mounting unemployment problem, find it increasingly difficult to support legislation which might have the added effect of increasing the ability of other areas of the country to take even more jobs away from us at the very time when we are confronted with these further reductions in the extent of the defense program in the State of New York.

It is time we in New York got some real relief of our own.

RED HEMISPHERIC DRIVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, over a period of years I have watched with growing concern a sustained deterioration in the position of the United States in their relations with various countries of Latin America. This loss of stature has been especially pronounced in the strategic area of the Caribbean, now under serious attack by the international Communist conspiracy with the Panama Canal as the prime target.

As I have stated to this body on many previous occasions, the attack on the Panama Canal takes two forms: First, support of extreme radical elements in Panama for nationalization of the Panama Canal by that country; and second, agitation for transfer of control of the canal from the United States to an international organization.

Unfortunately, influential elements in our country, and even in our Government, have, wittingly or unwittingly, played into the hands of those who would

subvert our sovereign rights, power, and authority over the Canal Zone territory and the Panama Canal.

As to the ill-advised support of nationalistic extremists in Panama, we have the tragic example of the President of the United States, by Executive order on September 17, 1960, on advice of the Department of State, and counter to the express action of the House of Representatives, on this subject, deliberately striking the American flag in the Canal Zone and directing the official display of the Panama flag over the zone alongside the Stars and Stripes.

With regard to agitation for internationalization or regionalization, we have the examples of theoretical college professors in important universities, such as Northwestern and Stanford, urging transfer of the Panama Canal enterprise to an international body—an idea that traces back to the 1917 revolution in Russia.

It is easy to understand, despite an extensive documentation in the annals of the Congress, how patriotic Americans find it difficult to accept the truth of some of the assertions that have been made in the Congress as to the Communist inspiration of the current drives for nationalization or internationalization of the Panama Canal. But it should not be difficult any longer.

At the closing session in Mexico City on March 8, 1961, of the Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation, and Peace, some 200 Communist delegates from countries south of the Rio Grande passed resolutions on Communist plans for Latin America. One of the resolutions calls for support for Panamanian demands that the Panama Canal be turned over to Panama.

This demand, of course, is not new. What is new is that the international Communist conspiracy, by the ineptitude of accredited diplomats in Panama and policymakers in our Department of State, have been emboldened sufficiently to come out into the open and publish their plans.

Do we read in the Panama press about our present Ambassador there, Hon. Joseph S. Farland, upholding our Isthmian policy? Furthermore, as I understand, it is he who takes full credit for initiating the move to plant officially the Panama flag in the Canal Zone, and against the mandates of the Congress.

To show the laxity of our Government policies in dealing with Panama Canal questions, our Government, without the slightest objection, permits Panamanian officials to advocate anywhere in the United States, including respected universities, the Panamanian objective of securing fantastically increased benefits from the Panama Canal, or else its nationalization by Panama.

On the other hand, our responsible officials know that if they sought to make in Panamanian territory speeches and to employ other media of propaganda to present the case of the United States with respect to the Panama Canal, Panamanian mobs would immediately meet to oppose such presentations.

Now, freedom of speech can be carried to an absurd length. Our Government

should certainly do one of two things in this connection. It should, first, deny the right to foreign officials to propagandize blatantly in behalf of the policies of their countries which affect the United States or, second, demand that similar freedom and opportunity be given to officials of the United States to present our own positions touching questions of mutual concern.

In our excessive zeal in behalf of freedom of speech, we permit every foreign agency opposed to U.S. policy or to our constitutional form of government to romp throughout our territory and to propagandize their opposition in the most violent terms. Yet our officials know that if we attempted a like procedure in any foreign country where these adverse movements arise, our efforts would be stopped immediately and those attempting to state U.S. policies would be shot or imprisoned.

All of this fails to make sense. There is no wonder that our Nation is being inundated by powerful waves of communism, radicalism and treason, making the United States a veritable hunting ground for all the dangerously subversive and sanguinary movements of the world.

In cases dealing with the Panama Canal question, however fantastic and extreme the arguments against the United States may be, our responsible officials altogether fail to make any reply or defense of U.S. policy, however just it may be. How long can our country endure?

Again I would stress what I emphasized previously: the vital importance of thoroughgoing investigations by the Congress of subversive influences in our Department of State, with special reference to our Caribbean and Isthmian policies.

As partial documentation for some of the above points, I include a most significant news story from the Washington Post of March 9, 1961, a news story and picture caption from the Star and Herald, the well known and influential Isthmian newspaper:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 9, 1961]
REDS LAUNCH HEMISPHERIC DRIVE IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, March 8.—The signal for an all-out Communist drive in Latin America was given today at a meeting of fellow travelers from throughout the hemisphere who approved a set of resolutions calling for down-the-line support of Communist goals.

At the closing session of the Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation, and Peace, which began Sunday, the 200-odd delegates from the countries south of the Rio Grande, plus observers from the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union, Guinea, and other countries, acclaimed resolutions that give a clear indication of Communist plans for Latin America.

Among the most important were resolutions calling for condemnation of alleged U.S. aggression in Cuba, for full support of the Cuban revolution, and for the permanent establishment of the administration of the present conference.

The delegates also voted to return to their respective countries to—

Wage an "organized and constant fight for the liberation of the Latin American people, as part of the great world anti-imperialist and anticolonialist front."

Fight for repeal of international treaties for hemispheric defense and cooperation, such as the Rio De Janeiro, Bogotá, and Caracas agreements.

Oppose U.S. military missions to Latin American countries, and the existence of an Inter-American defense organization.

Stump for the rejection of all U.S. aid and cooperation.

Oppose the Organization of American States as an "instrument of American imperialism" and argue that Latin American problems should be presented to the United Nations, instead of to the OAS.

Condemn anti-Communist ideology.

Denounce calling Puerto Rico as a free state associated with the United States, which the Reds term "a clumsy lie."

Support Panamanian Nationalist demands that the Panama Canal be turned over to that country.

Fight for the rescue of territories held by the United States, Holland, France, and Great Britain in Latin America.

Work for the integration of labor groups in one central organization in each country.

The fact that the Reds are now ready to go all out was underlined by a resolution attacking the denial of civil rights in Mexico, whose moderate socialist government has thus far been pretty much free from criticism from the far left.

[From the Panama Star and Herald,
Feb. 19, 1961]

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA WOULD LIKE 50-50 SPLIT
IN CANAL PROFITS, SAYS ENVOY

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 18.—The Republic of Panama would like something nearer a 50-50 share in the profits of the Panama Canal, Panama's Ambassador to the United Nations said last night.

Cesar Quintero told an audience at Yale that Panama gets \$1,950,000 a year from the United States, but the United States grosses about \$100 million in canal tolls.

"We feel that our geographical position, and, therefore, the canal, represent our main natural wealth," he said. "And we feel that an annuity of less than \$2 million is very meager."

Quintero said his countrymen also feel they are discriminated against by the U.S. administration in employment and food buying.

"The Eisenhower administration," he said, "announced Panamanian nationals, who formerly had been paid only one-third to one-half as much as American citizens working in the Canal Zone, were to get equal pay. But," said Quintero, "practically all the goods jobs were reserved for Americans, so the situation was as bad as before."

The United States also reneged to a large extent on a promise to buy more rice, sugar, and other foodstuffs in Panama, he said.

[From the Panama Star and Herald,
Feb. 19, 1961]

FARLAND AT NOMBRE DE DIOS

Ambassador Joseph S. Farland said goodbye to Senora Herrera, his hostess at a luncheon during a 1-day visit to Nombre de Dios. The Ambassador and an official party from the U.S. Embassy in Panama went to Nombre de Dios at the invitation of the community. It was the first time a U.S. Ambassador had visited Nombre de Dios. Another member of the official party, Edward Clark, first secretary of the Embassy, is seen on the porch above the Ambassador. In addition to the Ambassador and Clark the party was composed of Gov. Gustavo Velarde, of the Province of Colon; Mayor Daniel Duarte, of the city of Colon; Peter Bridges and Carl Davis, of the Embassy; Alejandro Chu Borbua, representing the Sindicato de Perodistas de Colon; Robert Sikorski, of point 4, and Joseph Harrington.

TRUMAN-MEAD COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago on March 1, 1941, the Senate adopted Senate Resolution 71, 77th Congress, 1st session, creating a Select Committee To Investigate the National Defense Program, which became known popularly as the Truman-Mead committee.

Having served on the staff of that committee as counsel for a period of approximately 4 years, it seemed appropriate for me to make some observations on this committee as one of the outstanding examples of the usefulness of congressional investigation.

August 7, 1944, President—then Senator—Truman, in announcing on the floor of the U.S. Senate his resignation as chairman of the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, said:

In my opinion, the power of investigation is one of the most important powers of the Congress. The manner in which that power is exercised will largely determine the position and prestige of the Congress in the future. An informed Congress is a wise Congress; an uninformed Congress surely will forfeit a large portion of the respect and confidence of the people.

The days when Webster, Clay, and Calhoun personally could familiarize themselves with all the major matters with respect to which they were called upon to legislate are gone forever. No Senator or Representative, no matter how able or diligent, can himself hope to master all the facts necessary to legislate wisely.

The accomplishments of the Truman committee—and I am referring now to the other members of the committee and its staff, rather than to myself—present an example of the results that can be obtained by making a factual investigation with a good staff. Similar accomplishments can be made by other special committees, as well as the standing committees of the Congress, and I particularly urge upon the Senate that it be liberal in providing ample funds for the prosecution of proper investigations. The cost of a good investigation is negligible when compared with the results which can be obtained.

Mr. Speaker, one of the primary objectives in my service in the House of Representatives has been to strengthen, improve, and modernize the Congress of the United States so that it may effectively discharge in our modern complicated society its constitutional responsibility for formulation of national policy. It is my belief that one of the most effective ways of strengthening Congress is through the building up of the committee system.

The last three decades have witnessed tremendous growth in the Federal Government, not only in the size of its personnel and its expenditures, but in its assumption of responsibilities of great areas of our national activity, involving

a multitude of complex questions. The executive branch has grown from a personnel of some 400,000 to about 2½ million, exclusive of the Armed Forces, and our annual budget has jumped from \$4 billion to \$80 billion, and our national debt from \$16 billion to almost \$290 billion. Meanwhile, the Federal Government has engaged, in this period of three decades, in many new regulatory and supervisory activities with respect to our national economy.

It is my belief that the Congress of the United States has failed to keep pace with this growth. Partly as a result of this factor, and partly because of an aggressive bureaucracy continually reaching for more and more power, the Congress has permitted its policymaking authority to slip away from it and to be exercised in an ever-increasing degree by the executive branch of the Government. As a corollary, congressional decisions have come more and more to be based on emotional generalities, slogans, and labels grafted on legislative proposals originated in the executive branch of the Government, rather than upon serious concentrated thought and analysis of the elements of the problem, with decisions made after full and accurate knowledge on the basis of facts and logic.

Mr. Speaker, Senator Truman, in the passage I have quoted, it seems to me, pointed the way for the Congress to recapture and promote its legislative prerogatives and its powers through the strengthening of the committee system. A relatively small group of representatives in a committee equipped with an able staff can penetrate beneath the surface generalities of a subject, explore, by the use of its investigative power, the advantages of legislating or refraining from legislating, and when the committee determines that legislation is advisable, can spell out national policy in clarity and detail, and calculate its probable effect on segments of our economy and the general public welfare.

Mr. Speaker, I previously indicated that I believe the Truman-Mead committee was a remarkable development in congressional history. I believe chairmen and staff members of all congressional committees very well could benefit by the example the Truman-Mead committee set and the procedures, principles and practices it followed. A very interesting study of this committee is now being conducted by Sister Patrick Ellen Maher, I.H.M., in the department of political science at St. Louis University which when completed, in my judgment, will be very helpful to the proper functioning of committees.

Sister Patrick Ellen Maher is a native of Detroit, Mich., and belongs to one of the finest religious teaching orders in the country, Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, with its motherhouse located in Monroe, Mich., in my congressional district.

Sister Patrick Ellen is making this study of the Truman-Mead committee for her thesis for a degree of doctor of philosophy, and I have had occasion to become familiar with the manner in which she has pursued this inquiry and in fact, have been permitted to examine

in rough draft selected portions of her proposed thesis. I am impressed with the extent of her knowledge of the operations of the Truman-Mead committee and the manner in which she has analyzed the principles by which it was guided. I wish her well in the completion of her work and express the hope that the results will be available in final form. I am certain they will be of great benefit to legislative and investigative committees and will be an important factor in the improvement of the functioning of the committees and thus contribute to the major goal of improving and strengthening the Congress in the discharge of its investigative and policymaking functions.

Probably the two key positions which determine the success or failure of a committee's work are the chairman of the committee and the head of its staff, the chief counsel or staff director.

In response to a question in an interview with Sister Patrick Ellen I expressed my views on the functions of the chairman and the chief counsel as follows:

The policies of the committee ought to be established by the chairman, after consultation with other committee members. Undoubtedly, an able chief counsel will suggest certain policies and be the originator of practices and activities which the committee adopts, but the chairman and committee are responsible for these policies and practices.

The administrative work, however, should be the responsibility of the chief counsel. The chairman should engage a counsel he can trust and depend upon, and delegate to him the administrative responsibilities. This is the counsel's full-time job, while the chairman, in addition to his work with the committee, has many other duties as a Senator. He ought not to inject himself into matters of personnel or administration, but ought to hold the chief counsel responsible for obtaining able people and managing the details of committee work.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I should like to pay a well deserved tribute to the Honorable Harry S. Truman, first chairman of the Truman-Mead committee, the Honorable James M. Mead who succeeded Senator Truman when he resigned to campaign for Vice President, and to Hugh A. Fulton, the first chief counsel of the Truman committee.

Senator Truman and Mr. Fulton functioned exceptionally well as a team and it was this fact coupled with the ability of both men which, more than any other, in my judgment, led to the almost universal public acceptance of the work of the Truman committee. That work so enhanced the prestige and stature of an obscure Senator that he became first the Vice President and then on the death of President Roosevelt in 1945, the President of the United States.

For this reason I believe it might be helpful to record a little historical background on how this team got together. Hugh Fulton was an honor graduate of the University of Michigan law class of 1931. He practiced law in New York with the Cravath firm and then became special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, prosecuting, among other offenses, important security frauds such as the Associated Gas and Electric case.

At the beginning of World War II, Senator Truman who had previously been a county judge in Missouri, and in that capacity had awarded construction contracts, made some personal inquiries into construction work for the national defense program, including campsites. Because he was impressed that some of this work was attended by deficiencies and irregularities, he was prompted to introduce and secure passage of the resolution which created a special Senate Committee To Investigate the National Defense Program.

Senator Truman turned to then-Attorney General Jackson requesting him to recommend a good cross-examining attorney. Attorney General Jackson told Senator Truman there was a man in New York, Hugh Fulton, who would in his opinion be just the right man but doubted that Fulton would be interested in the position as counsel of the committee. Nevertheless, Senator Truman and Hugh Fulton discussed the position and after assurance by Senator Truman that the inquiry would not be conducted on a political basis and that he would let the chips fall where they may, Fulton accepted the appointment as chief counsel and began the inquiries which led to the investigation of military procurement, construction, wartime controls, and the defense buildup with which the whole country became familiar.

Hugh Fulton is a brilliant lawyer and has an unusually wide and penetrating grasp of history and government. To credit Mr. Fulton with originating and working out many of the committee's inquiries is not in any way to detract from Senator Truman who as chairman had the capacity to appreciate and accept Mr. Fulton's recommendations and to carry them out with the support and assistance of the Senators who were members of his committee.

Mr. PILLION. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PILLION. I compliment the gentleman for his very fine presentation. I agree with him wholeheartedly that the committees in this Congress do need strengthening against the power of the executive, and of the bureaucracy, our fourth branch of Government. I agree with the gentleman wholeheartedly in his statement.

Mr. MEADER. I thank the gentleman for that contribution. It has been my feeling that the only way these complicated questions which come before us can be dealt with effectively is by a small group of men who can specialize in a field and who can employ talent who, in turn, can familiarize themselves with that field. And then, through the investigative authority, call upon experts in Government or in private life to come before the committee and build a record so that the members of the committee and its staff can analyze those problems on the basis of detailed facts and accurate information.

It is only when judgment can be founded upon facts and logic that you can expect a good decision to be made. The staff of the committee, if it is properly selected on the basis of its capacity

and ability, and not with regard to politics or the payment of political debts, can assist in the work of the committee so that our legislative judgments can be based upon sound foundations. To the extent that we do that, it seems to me we can avoid dealing with questions on solely an emotional basis.

Mr. PILLION. I agree with the gentleman.

I would like to call attention to the situation that exists in the Appropriations Committee. The Post Office Subcommittee has been dealing with an appropriation of \$8 or \$9 billion. We have one clerk who must sit there and advise this subcommittee. On the other hand, we have coming before us all these experts from the Post Office Department, sometimes with statements that are distorted, figures that are deliberately untrue, and we have no one to give us information to be able to dig into the operations of this Department.

I just cite that as an example, where we have 40 or 50 experts before the committee attempting to increase the expenditures they wish to make. We have no one to delve into this situation to find out whether or not it really is necessary.

Of course the bureaucracy continues to grow and results in the huge indebtedness that we have, and our lack of efficiency; particularly every huge bureaucracy which I like to refer to as the fourth branch of the Government, because I sometimes wonder whether the President even has control over that large group of officeholders in this country.

Mr. MEADER. I thank the gentleman.

I must say to him that I believe it has been helpful to refer to the work of the Appropriations Committee as an example of how an improved and enlarged staff could save the people of this country millions or hundreds of millions or even billions of dollars.

Mr. PILLION. It surely does.

Mr. MEADER. I have sympathized with the Appropriations Committee. I know how tightly their schedule is arranged. I know that the members of the staff have their hands full scheduling witnesses, seeing that the record is corrected and that printed hearings are ready when the appropriation bill is brought up.

I recall when the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] was chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the 83d Congress, that he adopted a practice which I am sorry has been discontinued. I believe he drafted executives from business and accounting firms throughout the land for service in aid of the staff of the committee. I believe that he had people from the FBI there also. I have a figure of 75 staff assistants fixed in my memory, but I do not know whether that is correct or not. However, those people went right down into the bureaus and the departments so that when these bureaus came before the committee in this ex parte proceeding, where only those who want to spend money are heard, there was some kind of screening of the requests. I think many members of the Appropriations Committee have become experts in their

special fields. I think that is true with the State Department Appropriations Subcommittee. Mr. ROONEY, for example, recalls testimony that was given the year before, and various items that come up year after year, and asks some very penetrating questions.

But how much better could that job be done if there were continually from the beginning of the budgetmaking process an arm of the committee familiarizing itself in that particular field all the way through the budgetmaking process so that when the committee heard the witnesses who wanted to spend more money they would have some kind of check against that testimony.

Mr. PILLION. We are wholly lacking in it.

Mr. MEADER. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

IMPEACHMENT OF MR. CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, letters came in asking for filing of a complaint calling for the impeachment of Mr. Chief Justice Warren.

My answer, stating that, in my judgment, a conviction would not follow by the Senate, will be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 21, 1961, page 2500.

A number of letters criticizing my views have since been received—but one from my district—others from other States. The one from a constituent reads as follows:

In a multitude of councilors there is wisdom, so I always expected Congress to come up with a good average of sensible decisions regardless of Theodore Roosevelt's opinion of some Members. I made allowance for the prohibition amendment which had its origin in a prayer meeting—despite Christ's opinion that the proof of such claims "the fruits thereof must be righteousness." I simply thought not enough Members were regular attendants. And another case, the cash and carry law of Vandenberg. England was our friend but as she declared war she could not buy from us. The Mediterranean countries could buy and transship to the Central Powers. In the case of the Sino-Japanese war, neither declared war so both could buy and carry. I do recall the Japs bought up all our scrap iron which put us in a hole after Pearl Harbor. But by and large I am proud of Congress.

As to the Supreme Court—I never could understand how for 300 years they made distinctions between the races and Warren suddenly got a unanimous nonsegregation decision, except of course between southern boys and colored girls where it was not needed. And I have never been able to understand 5 to 4 decisions, between nine top men in the legal profession, unless Roosevelt was right.

But as for impeaching Warren, that is nuts. When he got that decision through he was impeached—and I object to him facing double jeopardy. He was a popular California Governor and when he was first appointed there was much talk about him being presidential timber. He has not been mentioned for President since. He was only second growth timber. I hope you will have nothing to do with impeaching Warren. Like poor Williams in Africa, that is Yankee idealism stuff. They don't know what it is all about.

My first 14 years of practice was in the Deep South, the last 2 of which was on the staff of the Alabama State Health Depart-

ment. I have sewed yards of black skin and dug out many pistol bullets. I know the customs and traditions of the South. I love the South as a part of my country even though every month when I sent out my statements I was a damyankee. I am licensed in South Carolina, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. I have been voting a straight Republican ticket of 20 years here, but you will not get many more of my votes. I have had 53 years of practice, two wars, no battles. I married at 40 and then had plenty of battles. My last request is for you to be nice to poor Warren because he does not know any better.

Cordially yours,

Typical of the others are two: One from Pasadena, Calif.; the other from Columbus, Ohio. The letters are as follows:

Under another cover I am sending you a courtesy copy of my book, "States Rights Versus the Supreme Court." I am impelled to this gratuity by some remarks of yours in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, February 21, 1961, page 2500. Therein it appears that you have been the recipient of many letters suggesting the impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren. You will find my book replete with ideas germane to this theme.

Your remarks, cited above, appear to boil down to these principles:

1. In your judgment some of Chief Justice Warren's decisions are completely wrong, being pointed toward the annihilation of our freedoms.

2. You do not consider it possible that this high public officer could be impeached at this time by the constitutional process mentioned in article 2, section 4, of the Constitution.

3. You suggest that something might be done in a legislative way to curb the encroachments of the Supreme Court.

In commenting, I would say that the verity of affirmations 1 and 2 above would be very difficult to dispute. Undoubtedly, Earl Warren has been performing wrongfully or in dire contrariety to the longtime interests of the basic people of the land. But you say it is impossible to impeach him. It is right here that I wish to ask a question of yourself, of your colleagues in Congress, and of the many people who are promoting his impeachment. Why does Earl Warren have to be impeached at all? The only concern of the people is that he be removed to the end that he may do them no further damage. They have no interest either in his impeachment or his punishment. His simple removal would avoid a long drawn out process where the House of Representatives would first have to impeach and the Senate then try that impeachment.

The machinery for removing a Federal judge is much more simple and is indicated by polarity in article 3, section I, of the Constitution wherein it is clearly stipulated that:

"The judges, both of the Supreme and the inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior."

Here all the rules of logic and common-sense require the opposite situation to be supposed: to wit, judges may be removed for misbehavior. If this is granted then we have only to inquire:

1. What conduct of a judge can be construed as misbehavior?

2. What power within the framework of the Constitution is adequate to effect the removal of a misbehaving judge from office?

I will consider the last question first as it can be disposed of briefly.

In my humble judgment the power to remove a person from any appointive office was, is and forever should be the selfsame power which appointed that person in the

first instance. As Supreme Court Justices are appointed by the President of the United States, subject to validation by a simple majority of the Senate, it seems clear that Chief Justice Earl Warren and four or five of his colleagues (who are equally involved) can be removed from their high offices by a reversal of the appointing power. Namely, should a simple majority of the U.S. Senate vote to discharge them for misbehavior and this action were validated by the President, then the offending members would have to go. But in case the President were unwilling to support this action then, in that event, two-thirds of the Senate would be required for removal. The modus operandi would be the same as when Congress passes a law over the President's veto except that in this instance the House of Representatives would not figure in the action at all.

It is only when judges are accused of treason or other high crimes that the impeachment process is appropriate; the House of Representatives making the actual impeachment and the Senate then trying that impeachment. Now, as to your question, "Just what has the Chief Justice done that would justify a conviction if he was tried by the Senate?"

Well, sir, there are innumerable people in this country who are well convinced that he has done plenty not only to merit removal but to merit impeachment. But as we agree that impeachment is impossible in the present climate of opinion, then simple removal offers the best hope to the people.

Many pages in the above-cited book are devoted, as you will see, to reviews of cases wherein the Constitution was stretched almost beyond the point of elastic return. But here in this letter I ask that you please fix attention upon the elements of one certain case alone, a case that was decided in the entire absence of the Constitution of the United States. I refer to the case of *Brown et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka*, decided May 17, 1954. That case is unique and unprecedented in the history of the United States because it was not based on the Constitution at all. According to the language of Chief Justice Warren (who wrote the opinion for the unanimous Court) the 14th amendment was found "inconclusive." Nor did they cite any other article, amendment or clause as a basis for the decision. It must be inferred, therefore, that they regarded the entire Constitution as "inconclusive" or not supplying sufficient ground to support their jurisdiction in a species of business that was reserved by the Constitution itself to the jurisdiction of States, counties, school districts and parents.

Nevertheless, the Supreme Court "accepted certiorari" in this case, so inappropriate to its jurisdiction, and wrote this decision in the language of an imperial rescript of the Roman Empire. For the decision, really, is a rescript of the briefs of certain leftist and near-Communist amici curiae and the textbooks of alien psychologists who profess the tenderest solicitude for the welfare of Negro children but are strangely indifferent to that of white children.

I ask you, Congressman HOFFMAN, is Congress fully aware of the awful enormity of the Supreme Court's decision in the case of *Brown et al.*, etc. Each and every one of those Justices had, upon assuming office, sworn a holy oath to "uphold the Constitution." Yet in this case the Constitution was not upheld. Figuratively it lay upon the floor while the Justices pored over leftist briefs and textbooks on Negro psychology. Sir, is this not an offense comparable to that of the Israelites of old who, in the absence of Moses, renounced Jehovah and set up a golden calf in his room.

Is it not true that their action in this case constitutes a gross misbehavior and fully justifies their removal from office? The Supreme Court is forever making great stew about "due process," sternly rebuking lower

courts for any fancied violation but since the United States was established there has never been a violation of due process in any way comparable to its violation in the case of *Brown et al.*

Here, Congressman HOFFMAN, I leave the sentiments expressed in this letter and in my book to your consideration.

Yours for States rights renaissance.

DEAR SIR: Can good American Representatives honestly stand by idly while our Chief Justice using his idea of our Constitution and hand down decisions favoring the Communists. Please look back on his record and you'll find he has leaned against America instead of for it.

Thanks for listening.

Yours truly,

Mr. Speaker, none of the communications received has changed my opinion and reference here is made to the subject only to suggest that, if any 1 of the 437 Members of the House thinks otherwise, she or he might please one of these individuals by filing impeachment charges.

In my judgment, there is fundamental error in some of his decisions, but undoubtedly they represent the thinking of the Court, for it happens that the Court is the body charged with making these decisions.

If the House wishes to express disapproval with the reasoning of the Court, of course, a resolution to that effect can be introduced.

REVOCATION OF EXPORT LICENSES

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and may include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, on two occasions, February 17 and March 1, 1961, I expressed concern to the House over the fact that there were outstanding two export licenses authorizing shipment to the Soviet Union of highly advanced precision machinery used in the manufacture of automotive engines and parts.

It is very gratifying to be able to report to the House that these export licenses have been permanently revoked. Notification of this action was forwarded to me March 9, 1961, in a letter from Mr. Edward Gudeman, Under Secretary of Commerce.

Following is the text of the Department of Commerce letter:

Thank you very much for your letter to Secretary Hodges dated March 3, 1961, enclosing copies of previous correspondence directed to President John F. Kennedy and to this Department, and confirming your telephone conversation with the Secretary on March 3, 1961, concerning that correspondence. It is deeply regretted that a response to the previous correspondence was not made promptly and I wish to assure you that such delays will not be permitted to occur in the future.

I am sure you are aware of the decision of Secretary Hodges on Thursday, March 2, to permanently revoke the export licenses

for the export to the U.S.S.R. of machine tools used in the manufacture of miniature precision ball bearings. This decision was reached after careful consideration and re-examination of all of the factors involved in a determination as to whether or not the proposed export should be permitted to go forward. Additionally, the need of our own Department of Defense for these machines was only recently disclosed.

As a corollary matter, the Department has also been engaged in reexamining and evaluating the determination made about a year ago to permit the export of machine tools referred to in your letter for the production of automotive cylinder heads and blocks, and automotive, truck, tractor, and farm implement gears in Soviet Russia. I am happy to be able to inform you that the Department is prepared not only to suspend the licenses in question as you requested but has, in fact, notified the exporters concerned that the licenses have been permanently revoked.

Prior to the action described in the letter, the Department of Defense advised me that the automotive engine manufacturing equipment authorized for shipment to the Soviet Union was the most advanced in the world and that in its view, receipt of this equipment by the U.S.S.R. would contribute to Soviet military and economic warfare potential.

I therefore requested the Department of Commerce to halt these licenses, and in addition, called for suspension of the licenses referred to in the Department of Commerce letter, authorizing export to the U.S.S.R. of highly strategic machine tools used in the manufacture of miniature ball bearings which have an important military use in missile and aircraft guidance systems.

It is encouraging that the Department of Commerce revoked these licenses and in my view it should be commended for taking firm, swift action in this regard.

At the same time, I feel that the events surrounding the issuance and revocation of these licenses emphasize once again the pressing need for a complete reevaluation of our export control policies and the administration of our export control program.

Under present statutes, only very general guidelines are laid down governing our export control program. As a result, Congress possesses little meaningful control over the export policies developed under the program.

In effect, Congress merely learns about what has happened after the fact. The only regular method of reporting to Congress what is happening in the program is through quarterly reports, which are issued generally well over a month after the end of a quarter.

I feel new methods and procedures of administering this program must be found and, of primary importance, that a more effective way be arrived at to take into consideration the effect of proposed exports on our national security.

What is done under the export control program and the policies established are simply too vital and important to our Nation to be formulated and administered in a rather haphazard, hit-and-miss way as appears to have been the case for some time.

House Resolution 170, which I have introduced, would provide for a thorough reevaluation of the administration and operation of our export control program. It is my firm hope that the House will act on this resolution at this time for I sincerely believe there is a very pressing need for Congress to look into this matter.

BACKROOM SPENDING AND THE HOUSING PROGRAM

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELLY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and may include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, on March 9 the President of the United States submitted a housing message to the Congress containing a number of far-reaching provisions designed to provide something for everybody. It represents a marked departure from the President's plea on his inauguration that the people think what they can do for the country, not what the country can do for the people.

However, I want to touch on a different aspect of this housing message and that is the cost of the program and whether the program will circumvent the appropriations process of the Congress.

An editorial in the New York Herald Tribune of March 11, 1961, entitled "Mr. Kennedy Wants Speed on Housing," contains this statement:

Perhaps the President would have done better to attach a price tag to the whole operation.

The March 10 issue of the New York Times also had some difficulty in reporting the Kennedy housing program in terms of cost. Here is what the New York Times had to say on the subject:

Neither President Kennedy nor housing officials put an overall price tag on the administration proposals, pending specific legislation. But it was estimated that the agency's budget expenditures, excluding loans, would run close to \$800 million in the fiscal year starting July 1.

I am pleased to supply this price tag, because I can appreciate how awkward it is to propose a multibillion dollar program most of which is not subject to the provision in the Constitution that public money may not be withdrawn from the Treasury except pursuant to an appropriation made by law.

Here is the itemized cost of President Kennedy's \$6.8 billion housing program based on the message and what little details have been able to leak to the tax-paying public. The housing message itself involves \$5.463 billion, because the President asked for \$1.35 billion for college housing as a separate bill. This is without precedent, as every year since the inception of the college housing program it has been included in the omni-

bus housing bills. Therefore, I believe it is correct to refer to the President's program for housing as a \$6.8-billion program.

	Million
FNMA "special assistance" for low-interest loans for middle income family rental housing.....	¹ \$500
40-year subsidies for 100,000 additional public housing units.....	² 1,943
Increase in 40-year subsidies for 50,000 public housing units for elderly persons.....	² 240
Increase in direct loans for elderly persons housing.....	³ 50
Urban renewal capital grants.....	² 2,500
Urban renewal planning grants.....	¹ 80
Loans and grants for acquisition of open spaces.....	⁴ 100
Community facility loans.....	¹ 50
College housing loans.....	¹ 1,350
Total.....	⁶ 6,813

¹ Contractual obligations requiring subsequent appropriations or, if loans, drawn from Treasury without appropriation.

² Based on 1960 HHFA estimates of subsidies to be actually disbursed with credit given for reducing contract subsidies through excess receipts at fiscal 1958 rate of 17½ percent.

³ Existing program of \$50 million is subject to appropriation.

⁴ New program and undetermined whether subject to appropriation or "back door" Treasury method.

⁵ College housing loans have always been part of omnibus housing bills. It was requested in a separate message, although the HHFA will still administer the program.

⁶ Does not include funds to be requested for housing research program, or funds for veterans direct loans because these are not susceptible of exact determination by the language of the Kennedy message.

Therefore, regardless of the merits of the bill, the program has a price tag of \$6,813 million. This ought not to be glossed over or minimized just because only part of it will be spent during fiscal year 1962.

It is shocking that, if precedent is followed, only \$50 million, or less than 1 percent, of this \$6.8 billion will be subject to the Appropriations Committees. The other 99 percent will either involve loans from the Treasury or contractual obligations which will make it necessary in future years to appropriate the money with no room for discretion or judgment by the Appropriations Committee.

I am sure that proponents of this \$6.8 billion bill will attack this itemization because the \$2.183 billion item for public housing is payable over a period of 40 years. To those I ask, "Is it less a charge on the taxpayers because the debt is paid by our children and grandchildren instead of ourselves?"

On February 22 the House Rules Committee refused to let the House vote on House Resolution 115, which would require that all legislation involving the expenditure of public money be subject to the Appropriations Committees.

However, there is still a chance for the House to correct the situation as it pertains to this \$6.8 billion housing bill. When the bill reaches the floor I am confident that the appropriate amendment will be offered to restore fiscal responsibility to the legislative process of the Nation.

H.R. 4309

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and may include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am the sponsor of H.R. 4309 which embodies the President's legislative proposal for medical insurance for the aged. I would like, at this time, to give further emphasis on the need and the desirability of insuring the Nation's aged through the well-tested mechanism of social security financing, by touching upon some otherwise neglected aspects of the problems of aging.

Mr. Speaker, I have the feeling that in too much of the pro and con debates over this issue certain ideas and facts are neglected. For example, I believe that the social security approach to financing the health care of the elderly should be viewed as a greater boon to the younger generations of this country than to those already in the so-called golden years. Why do I say this? For one thing, I am convinced that younger men and women, those still in the factories and offices of this country, want to assume their responsibility for caring for their older family members, and that one of the best ways to do this is through such a mechanism as proposed by the President.

Providing for the health care of one's parents is not the same as assuring some help in income for food, rent, and so forth. After all, no one can predict his own health needs or those of another person, and the costs of such needs are therefore not like the costs for daily living. The insurance approach is obviously the only answer, and social insurance the only answer specifically for the older population.

But there is another reason why younger persons should be in favor of the basic principle of health insurance for the aged through social security, a reason that apparently everybody seems to forget. They, too, are going to be old someday. Really, the main purpose of the President's proposal is for people to pay only a small amount while they are working, not large amounts while they are retired, for health protection during their retirement years. The urgency of such a simple, practical idea is dramatically revealed by the fact that by the time the present younger generation gets to be 60 years old, more and more of them will still have even older parents and relatives alive, with their own problems of financing adequate health care. To be precise, in 1960, one out of every three persons aged 60 to 64 had an older relative aged 80 or older. But by the time the younger generation of today becomes old itself, that ratio will increase from one out of every three to two out of every three. This in a short 40 years from now. The ratio of great-

grandparents to grandparents will double in that time. In other words, two out of every three young people today who live to be in their early sixties can expect to have an even older relative alive. If we do not change our outmoded pattern of preparing for the health costs of an aged population, how can we possibly expect grandparents to have the financial means to support not only their own high costs of decent health care but the costs of the health care of great-grandparents?

What I am saying is that all of us in our youth today will be old tomorrow and that it is the better part of wisdom to plan ahead for that period of life in which our incomes will be low and our health risks high. By paying a few pennies each week in the years before they retire, the young and middle-aged people of America would thereby be assuring themselves of a definite level of health care benefits in their old age. And these health services would be theirs as a matter of right, not through any indefinite and undignified program of State charity, whether it be called old-age assistance or medical assistance for the aged.

I doubt very much that the 36 million Americans now between the ages of 25 and 40 will accept as worthy of American citizens a health-care program that would subject them to any humiliating and degrading means test that old-age assistance and medical assistance for the aged imposes, when they themselves become eligible for membership in the club of senior citizens. In my observations and experience during the last campaign, I became convinced that it was not just the senior citizens of 1960 who saw the need for an effective and workable program of health services through social-security financing. It was also the senior citizens of 1970, 1980, and of the years that follow.

Mr. Speaker, the health and income problems of an increasingly aged population are such that we can no longer, as a nation, continue to rely merely on the old, unworkable patterns of charity and inadequate private insurance. The fact is that nearly three-fifths of our retired aged population, according to the U.S. National Health Survey, does not have any kind of hospital insurance. Two-thirds do not have any kind of surgical insurance. And those older people who do have hospital or surgical insurance still do not have, for the most part, any adequate protection. The few older Americans who do have adequate coverage are faced with ever-increasing premiums that they must pay out of limited cash incomes.

No amount of statistical manipulation can change the fact that the aged of America suffer from three major barriers to decent medical care:

First. An increase in their health needs.

Second. Mounting costs for this care, especially for drugs and hospitalization.

Third. A sharp decrease in their financial ability to purchase such care.

Each day that we postpone a decision on this pressing human need, we only aggravate and contribute to the problem. Because of our previous failures and feet dragging, the gravity of the health crisis among older Americans has resulted in an even greater urgency for action now.

A quarter of a century ago, this Congress created a program that historians say symbolized the major domestic accomplishments of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the social security system. What will the historians say about our own era, beginning in 1961, if we lack the intelligence and the courage to provide a national program of financing basic health care benefits for retired Americans before they are retired? In a letter written in June of last year, Senator James Murray, an old crusader with my father for a better society, wrote that—

Nations are not judged in terms of their productivity and novelty of their gadgets; they are judged in terms of the dignity and well-being that they make possible for the widest number of their citizens.

In signing the Social Security Act in 1935, President Roosevelt described it as the cornerstone in a structure which is being built but is by no means complete. The passage this year of legislation assuring basic health benefits for senior citizens through the most efficient and sensible mechanism at our disposal, the social security system, would epitomize the principle stated by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Speaker, the country has become preoccupied with the issue of "missile gaps," and "gaps" in economic growth between ourselves and the Communist world. I think we also need to be reminded that it is quite possible for another kind of gap to capture the imagination and perhaps the loyalties of Latin America, Africa, and Asia—and that is the gap between the levels of domestic welfare in our own society and in the other countries seeking to overcome us in the race for world leadership.

I repeat, Nations are not judged merely in terms of their space vehicles and electric can openers. We will be judged also by the decisions we make on the question of assuring decent and dignified conditions for all of the millions of elderly human beings who, during their energetic years, contributed to the might and prosperity of this country. One of those conditions is adequate medical attention based on the latest knowledge and practices of modern preventive medicine.

Mr. Speaker, let me close by quoting from the report of the senior Senator from Michigan's Subcommittee on Aging, released on Wednesday, February 15:

The bell of aging tolls for all men and women, and individual and national intelligence demands that we express our responsibility through considered action to meet the conditions that characterize the process of aging in the second half of the 20th century.

There is absolutely no reason why such considered action should be delayed another minute. I urge the prompt approval of a program of adequate health-care financing for the aged through the social security system.

SEGREGATION POLICIES IN CHARLESTON, S.C.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. ADDONIZIO] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and may include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADDONIZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of the House a shocking situation resulting from the segregation policies of Charleston, S.C. The National Civil War Centennial Commission has scheduled its Fourth National Assembly on April 11 and 12 in that city. The New Jersey Civil War Centennial Commission has been informed that one of its distinguished members, Mrs. Madaline Williams, would be denied hotel accommodations with the group because of her race. The New Jersey Commission has very properly withdrawn from the observance in Charleston and has adopted a resolution, urging that the "Fourth National Assembly, as presently conceived, be canceled forthwith as an act of responsible national statesmanship and scheduled for a later date in a location which will respect the fundamental constitutional rights of persons of all races and creeds."

The Evening News of Friday, March 10, quoted Mrs. Williams as follows:

As a Negro, as Madaline Williams, this means nothing. As American citizens, sworn to uphold the Constitution, I feel we could have done no less than we are doing now.

Her comment typifies the noble character of Mrs. Williams who is one of the leading citizens of New Jersey. Mrs. Williams made a notable record during her long service in the New Jersey Assembly and is now register of Essex County. The high offices to which she has been elected is indicative of the respect and esteem in which she is held by her fellow citizens.

As a friend of Mrs. Williams, I resent and regret the affront to her. As an American, I deplore discrimination on the irrational basis of race. America has had a full century to adjust itself to the unquestionable truth that slavery and racism are twin evils for which no moral justification can be found.

I commend the New Jersey Commission for meeting this civil right issue squarely, courageously. The Government must be equally firm and decisive—it cannot be a party to discriminatory practices. Racial discrimination cannot be reconciled with the sacred concepts of liberty, democracy, and human dignity upon which our Nation was founded and for which the Civil War was fought. It defames the memory of the men of New Jersey who fought and died in the Civil War for a citizen of their State to be subjected to this humiliation. I urge my colleagues to join with me in demanding that the Civil War Centennial Commission cancel the

forthcoming celebration in view of the uncorrected discriminatory practices prevailing in Charleston. I am confident that the American people as a whole are determined that the full authority of our Government be exercised to uphold the concept of human dignity. In the words of the resolution adopted by the New Jersey Civil War Centennial Commission, "A National Assembly under these conditions would abrogate the fundamental law of our land and the fundamental concepts of human decency and the fundamental guarantees of civil liberties under the New Jersey constitution."

The full resolution follows:

RESOLUTION OF NEW JERSEY CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, MARCH 9, 1961

Whereas, the Civil War, the greatest internal crisis through which this Nation has passed, was fought at tremendous sacrifice to preserve and to amplify the fundamental law of our land, as set forth originally in the Bill of Rights; and

Whereas the perpetuation of this Union was guaranteed therewith forever; and

Whereas the sons of both North and South have subsequently fought side by side for human freedom, justice, and the dignity of the individual among people everywhere; and

Whereas the Civil War Centennial period has been conceived as a period for commemorating these basic American ideas above all; and

Whereas the National Civil War Centennial Commission has scheduled its Fourth National Assembly on the dates of April 11 and 12, 1961, in the city of Charleston, S.C.; and

Whereas the National Civil War Centennial Commission is a creature of the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas custom and/or law in the city of Charleston forbids equal hospitality to members of the Negro race; and

Whereas a national assembly under these conditions would abrogate the fundamental law of our land and the fundamental concepts of human decency and the fundamental guarantees of civil liberties under the New Jersey constitution; and

Whereas Mrs. Madaline A. Williams, a member of the Negro race, is a duly appointed member of the New Jersey Civil War Centennial Commission; and

Whereas Mrs. Williams has served as an elected member of the Essex County delegation of the New Jersey General Assembly, and is currently serving in the elective post of Essex County register: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this commission cannot in good conscience, under its sworn obligations, participate in the fourth national assembly; and be it further

Resolved, That members of all other State civil war centennial commissions be urged to call upon their respective congressional delegations to demand that the fourth national assembly, as presently conceived, be canceled forthwith as an act of responsible national statesmanship and scheduled for a later date in a location which will respect the fundamental constitutional rights of persons of all races and creeds.

RAYMOND H. BATEMAN,
JOSEPH N. DEMPSEY,
DONALD FLAMM,
DAVID D. FURMAN,
EARL SCHENCK MIERS,
SIDO L. RIDOLFI,
CHARLES W. SANDMAN, Jr.,
MADALINE A. WILLIAMS.

Attest:

EVERETT J. LANDERS,
Executive Director.

EARTH SATELLITE EXHIBIT IN OLD HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend an invitation to Members, their staffs, and friends to view the Earth Satellite Exhibit of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which will be shown for the first time in the East beginning Wednesday in the rotunda of the Old House Office Building.

This beautiful and impressive exhibit is the largest of its kind ever shown here. A globe towering 18 feet high graphically displays the paths taken by all satellites now orbiting the earth. Around the base of the exhibit are 24 color transparencies depicting the achievements of the satellites, launch shots, and so forth.

The exhibit will be unveiled Wednesday at 11 a.m. in the presence of the Speaker and Space Administrator James E. Webb.

The exhibit attracted thousands at two earlier showings at the Montreal International Trade Fair and the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry. This is its first showing in the Eastern United States, and following its exhibit here it will be displayed at the Smithsonian Institution before it tours the United States and possibly overseas.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. PERKINS for 30 minutes today.

Mr. STRATTON for 1 hour today and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. FLOOD, for 15 minutes, today, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MEADER, for 30 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. WESTLAND.

Mr. KOWALSKI and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota (at the request of Mr. LANGEN) to revise and extend the remarks he made in the House today and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ALGER.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. TAYLOR) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. KORNEGAY.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LANGEN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BARRY.

Mr. VAN ZANDT.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on March 11, 1961, present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 289. Relating to the time for filing a report on renegotiation by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until

tomorrow, Tuesday, March 14, 1961, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS INCURRED IN TRAVEL OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by section 401(a) of Public Law 86-472, approved May 14, 1960, and section 105 of Public Law 86-628, approved July 12, 1960, require the reporting of expenses incurred in connection with travel outside the United States, including both foreign currencies

and dollar expenditures made from appropriated funds by Members, employees, and committees of the Congress.

The law requires the chairman of each committee to prepare a consolidated report of foreign currency and dollar expenditures from appropriated funds within the first 60 days that Congress is in session in each calendar year. The consolidated report is to be forwarded to the Committee on House Administration which, in turn, shall print such report in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD within 10 days after receipt. Accordingly, there is submitted herewith, within the prescribed time limit, the consolidated report of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Report of expenditure of foreign currencies and appropriated funds from the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives

[Expended between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1960]

Name and country	Name of currency	Lodging		Meals		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. WILLIAM J. GREEN, JR.: Italy	lire					488,340	781.22			488,340	781.22
Switzerland	franc	180	41			300	70.00			480	111.00
Hon. CECIL R. KING: England	pound	48	132	42	118			10	30	100	280.00
Switzerland	franc	240	54	200	48			60	14	500	116.00
France	do.	400	80	290	58			60	12	750	150.00
Germany	deutsche mark					4,238	1,008.00			4,238	1,008.00
Total			307		224		1,859.22		56		2,446.22

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. \$ equivalent)	Amount
Total	\$2,446.22
	2,446.22

WILBUR D. MILLS,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means.

Mar. 3, 1961.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

659. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting 24 reports covering 28 violations of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and Department of Defense Directive 7200.1 entitled, "Administrative Control of Appropriations Within the Department of Defense," pursuant to section 3679 (i) (2), Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

660. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a notice of a proposed disposition of approximately 28,816 short tons of celestite now held in the national stockpile, pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, 50 U.S.C. 98b(e); to the Committee on Armed Services.

661. A letter from the Assistant Chief of Naval Material (Procurement), Department of the Navy, transmitting the semiannual report of the Department of the Navy on research and development procurement actions of \$50,000 and over for the period July 1 through December 31, 1960, pursuant to title 10, United States Code, section 2357; to the Committee on Armed Services.

662. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Administrator, Congressional and Public

Affairs, General Services Administration, transmitting a report of the Archivist of the United States on records proposed for disposal under the law; to the Committee on House Administration.

663. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "a bill to authorize the Judicial Conference of the United States to promulgate minimum standards of qualifications for probation officers"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

664. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "a bill to amend section 1114 of title 18 of the United States Code, as amended, in reference to the protection of officers and employees of the United States by including probation officers of U.S. district courts"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

665. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report of a violation of administrative control of funds procedures in connection with the obligation of funds in excess of an appropriation of this Department for the fiscal year 1959, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

666. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report of all tort claims paid by this Department for the period January 1, 1960 to De-

cember 31 1960, pursuant to section 2673 of title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MADDEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 222. Resolution for consideration of H.R. 1163, a bill to amend section 510 of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to extend for 1 year the loan guarantee authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission; without amendment (Rept. No. 72). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 223. Resolution for consideration of H.R. 3980, a bill to amend the transitional provisions of the act approved September 6, 1958, entitled "An act to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in food of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety", and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 73). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 224. Resolution for consideration

of S. 1173, a bill to authorize the appointment of Dwight David Eisenhower to the active list of the Regular Army, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 74). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. POWELL: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 3935. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, to increase the minimum wage under the act to \$1.25 an hour, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 75). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 5513. A bill to stimulate the Nation's economic growth through accelerated natural resource development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H.R. 5514. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act so as to provide that the base year for determining any quota shall be 1950, to provide that the unused annual quota of any quota area be made available for use in quota areas where the annual quota is oversubscribed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEERMANN:

H.R. 5515. A bill to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 5516. A bill creating a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BETTS:

H.R. 5517. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without full deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BONNER:

H.R. 5518. A bill to revise the boundaries of the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in North Carolina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana:

H.R. 5519. A bill to provide for the construction of a new Federal post office building in Bossier City, La.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 5520. A bill to provide for the construction of a new Federal post office building in Shreveport, La.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 5521. A bill to provide for the settlement of claims resulting from the fire on December 19, 1960, aboard the carrier U.S.S. *Constellation* at the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 5522. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 5523. A bill to provide a tax incentive for the employment of physically handicapped workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 5524. A bill to authorize additional social security coverage for certain employees of Alameda County, Calif., who were formerly city employees, so as to afford them the same coverage as is available to other employees of such county; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 5525. A bill to create a new middle district for Florida and to provide for the appointment of two additional district judges for the southern district of Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5526. A bill to amend section 9(b) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act so as to eliminate the provision thereof prohibiting the certification, as bargaining representative of persons employed as guards, of a labor organization which admits to membership, or is affiliated with an organization which admits to membership, employees other than guards; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H.R. 5527. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to require that multifamily housing constructed in the redevelopment of an urban renewal area shall be maintained by the owners or lessees in sound physical condition; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 5528. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act as amended, to provide annuities for additional personnel engaged in hazardous occupations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 5529. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to provide for scheduled personal and corporate income tax reductions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.R. 5530. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically distressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 5531. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide a further period for presuming service connection in the case of war veterans suffering from chronic functional psychosis; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HERBET:

H.R. 5532. A bill to amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KING of California:

H.R. 5533. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the application, payment, and refund of the tax on use of highway motor vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANGEN:

H.R. 5534. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H.R. 5535. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for the expenses of study and travel incurred by a teacher while on a sabbatical leave; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDOWELL:

H.R. 5536. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish a program of Federal matching grants for the construc-

tion of television facilities to be used for educational purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska:

H.R. 5537. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, to increase the minimum wage provided for therein to \$1.15 an hour; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MOELLER:

H.R. 5538. A bill to repeal section 4337 of title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MONTOYA:

H.R. 5539. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically distressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 5540. A bill to provide that civilian officers and employees of the United States shall not be required to occupy Government quarters unless the head of the agency concerned makes certain determinations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. NYGAARD:

H.R. 5541. A bill to eliminate the category of the "wheat unfit for human consumption" for the purposes of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 5542. A bill to amend the Federal Seed Act, as amended, with respect to screenings of seed; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H.R. 5543. A bill to increase rates of wartime compensation payable for disability statutory awards by amending section 314 (k) through (s) of title 38, United States Code; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 5544. A bill to increase rates of wartime disability compensation by amending section 314 (a) through (j) of title 38, United States Code; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 5545. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948 to provide for the payment of benefits under such act to certain citizens and permanent residents of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHORT:

H.R. 5546. A bill to amend the Federal Seed Act, as amended, with respect to screenings of seed; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 5547. A bill to eliminate the category of the "wheat unfit for human consumption" for the purposes of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SILER:

H.R. 5548. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire approximately 9 acres of land for addition to Cumberland Gap Historical Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 5549. A bill to create four judicial districts for the State of California, to provide for the appointment of four additional district judges for the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 5550. A bill to provide a program for guaranteeing loans made to students in institutions of higher education in order to permit them to continue or complete their education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 5551. A bill to extend for 2 years the temporary provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, relating to Federal assistance in the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 5552. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption of up to \$1,000 for a taxpayer, spouse, or dependent who is a student at an institution of higher learning; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.J. Res. 300. Joint resolution designating the week of May 14-20, 1961, as Police Week and designating May 15, 1961, as Peace Officers Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.J. Res. 301. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HANSEN:

H.J. Res. 302. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER:

H.J. Res. 303. Joint resolution designating the week of May 14-20, 1961, as Police Week and designating May 15, 1961, as Peace Officers Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHERER:

H.J. Res. 304. Joint resolution to designate May 21 to 27, 1961, as National Highway Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.J. Res. 305. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. Con. Res. 195. Concurrent resolution to request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H. Res. 219. Resolution to increase the basic clerk hire allowance of each Member of the House, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KEARNS:

H. Res. 220. Resolution providing that the conference and staff rooms assigned to the minority members of the Committee on Education and Labor since 1947, and occupied by both parties when they were in the minority during the intervening years, shall continue to be assigned to the minority members of the Committee on Education and Labor; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. YATES:

H. Res. 221. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct a study of the Rules of the House and to make recommendations for changes it deems appropriate; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. PETERSON: Memorial of the 34th Legislature of the State of Utah, memorializing

the favorable consideration by the Secretary of the Interior and the authorization by Congress of the Dixie project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. ST. GEORGE: Resolution of the committee on rules, New York State Assembly, to memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to take such action as is required to forestall the transfer of the Air Materiel Command from Griffiss Air Force Base; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relative to federally insured home loans; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to requesting enactment of legislation directing that 25 percent of all moneys received during any fiscal year from each national forest shall be paid, at the end of the year, by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State treasurer, to be distributed to the counties in which such national forest is situated, such funds to be distributed in lieu of taxes and expended for the benefit of public schools and public roads; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the President and Congress of the United States relative to ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to granting representation in the electoral college to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to take drastic and immediate action for the relief from the vast and ever-increasing quantities of meat and meat products, hides, wool, woolens and any such other related products as have flooded our domestic markets to the point of ruin to our own sheep raising, processing and wool-manufacturing industries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to requesting construction of Libby Dam, and to provide sufficient funds for detailed planning and design work, and authorizing appropriations for the construction of Libby Dam; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to requesting enactment of legislation granting pensions to World War I veterans as heretofore done for the Spanish-American War veterans and veterans of other prior wars of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to cause to be issued silver coins commemorating the centennial of the admission of the State of Nevada into the Union; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relative to ratification of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting representation to the District of Columbia in the electoral college; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing the

President and the Congress of the United States relative to the ratification of proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant representation in the electoral college to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to requesting favorable consideration by the Secretary of the Interior and the authorization by Congress of the Dixie project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the ratification of proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant representation in the electoral college to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bill and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H.R. 5553. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Perla Martin Abutin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H.R. 5554. A bill for the relief of Thomas H. Hughes, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALLECK:

H.R. 5555. A bill for the relief of Robert K. Tanner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of California:

H.R. 5556. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Cornish Fel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PILLION:

H.R. 5557. A bill for the relief of Ernestina Milgrom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 5558. A bill for the relief of Czeslaw Michalewicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5559. A bill for the relief of Ralph E. Swift and his wife, Sally Swift; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.J. Res. 306. Joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to award posthumously a medal to Dr. Thomas Anthony Dooley III; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

90. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Dr. Francis Barkoczy, American-Hungarian Newspaper, New York, N.Y., petitioning consideration of his resolution relative to protection for children and minors; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

91. Also, petition of Walter L. McCulley, principal, Cold Spring School District, Santa Barbara, Calif., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to support of the House Un-American Activities Committee; to the Committee on Rules.

92. Also, petition of Geza Konda, American-Hungarian Newspaper, New York, N.Y., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to requesting the consideration of the subjects of neonazism and international bolshevism by discussion or public hearings; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

H.R. 2798, a Bill To Repeal the Commodities Clause in Part I of the Interstate Commerce Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1961

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, on January 16, 1961, I introduced H.R. 2798, a bill to repeal the commodities clause in part I of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Under the so-called commodities clause a railroad company is prohibited from transporting in interstate commerce any article or commodity other than timber and the manufactured products thereof which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such commodities as may be used in its business as a common carrier.

The commodities clause, Mr. Speaker, was enacted in an era when the railroads occupied a monopoly position in transportation. Its enactment reflected a governmental policy to separate the production and manufacture of commodities from their transportation. Today, the railroads carry only about 45 percent of the Nation's traffic and are confronted with fierce competition by other forms of transportation, but they continue to be the only transport agency to which the prohibitions of the commodities clause apply. Thus, as to over half of today's transport there is no governmental policy separating it from production and manufacture.

The fact that a tremendous growth of competition in the transportation industry has not led to repeal of the commodities clause, or to the extension of its prohibitions to other forms of transportation, offers a striking example of the failure of regulatory policy to keep pace with changing conditions. This failure to adjust regulation to today's facts has resulted in inconsistent treatment among the several forms of transport that has been almost invariably discriminatory against the railroads as the transport form that was first regulated in point of time and as the one that has been, as a matter of degree, most intensely regulated.

This discriminatory treatment cannot be justified by any claim that the railroads possess a superior economic power. The fact is that, measured by dollars, the position of the railroads today is secondary to the motor carriers, and the rail share continues to decline. Furthermore the waterways and the highways are traveled by many of the largest and most prosperous corporations in America carrying their own commodities in their own barges, ships, and trucks. Two-thirds of the trucks on the road today are either private or exempt carriers. Only an estimated 10 percent of

domestic water transportation is regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

So the commodities clause should, in fairness and in the interest of equality of regulatory treatment, be repealed. Since it first became effective in 1906 the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been greatly increased. The ICC now has full power to correct and prevent every conceivable kind of undue discrimination and prejudice. These other provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act are entirely sufficient to prevent any reappearance of the alleged abuses that the commodities clause was long ago intended to prevent.

I urge, Mr. Speaker, that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce favorably report, and that the Congress enact, H.R. 2798.

Children Have Sense

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK WESTLAND

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1961

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Speaker, the International Peace Arch at Blaine, Wash., has existed since its dedication in 1921 without fences and without guards, both in the area administered by the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia. Now, the Bureau of Public Roads is requiring that fences be constructed along the proposed interstate highway that will terminate at the United States-Canadian border in the middle of the park.

Hundreds of my constituents, including more than 500 schoolchildren, have written to me or have signed petitions protesting these fences. Among these letters are about 100 from grade school pupils at Blaine. Their arguments, it appears to me, are better than the arguments presented by bureaucrats in the Federal Government.

A number of letters pointed out that more than 660,000 persons visited the park last year. Other letters document the fact that there has never been an automobile accident nor a person injured in the park during its 40-year existence.

The fifth and sixth graders who wrote me also pointed out that in 1929 the children in the Blaine Elementary School contributed pennies and nickels toward making the park what it is today. They say the park belongs to the children of America and Canada as much as anyone else. Therefore, they should have as much say about building a fence as the Bureau of Public Roads or others.

Mr. Speaker, I agree that these children should be heard and further agree with their statements that it is silly to

fence off the highway on the American side when there will be no fences on the Canadian side. It appears that the children of Blaine have more sense than the Bureau of Public Roads.

Wheeling, W. Va., Celebrates Its 125th Anniversary—Govs. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., and W. W. Barron Extend Greetings—Hundreds Join in Colorful Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 13, 1961

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, on March 11, it was my pleasure and privilege to participate in a notable community celebration of the 125th anniversary of the granting of the charter to the city of Wheeling, W. Va.

The ceremonies were presided over by the Honorable Charles L. Ihlenfeld, vice mayor of Wheeling, and attended by hundreds of the citizens of Wheeling, ranging in age from young toddlers linked in hand with their parents to one of the city's elders, Mr. William Bye, who carries his 89 years with vigor and alertness.

The economic, social, and cultural accomplishments of the citizens of Wheeling have shed luster not only upon the State of West Virginia, but also upon the Commonwealth of Virginia, from whence the original settlers came—as attested to by the congratulatory messages sent by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and by the Governor of the State of West Virginia. As the Honorable J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., stated in his message, "Virginians are proud that they had a part in its birth." Congratulatory messages were also received from the West Virginia delegation in Congress, including Senator ROBERT C. BYRD and Representative ARCH A. MOORE, JR.

The colorful observance of March 11, which was enlivened by the Wheeling High School Band and the drill team of the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks, is but the first of the festivities which will mark the 125th anniversary year proclaimed by the Honorable John J. Gast, mayor of Wheeling. The active cooperation of the city council and of business, service, and civic groups is being given to the planning in order to make this a memorable year in the history of Wheeling.

In order to give wider acknowledgment to this event in the life of one of the cities which played a significant role in the early development of our Nation, and which continues to occupy an important place in the economic and cultural life

of America, I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the mayor's proclamation, the original incorporating act of 1836, and my remarks at the 125th anniversary commemoration, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, W. VA.:
A PROCLAMATION

Whereas on March 11, 1836, the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia passed an act organizing the inhabitants of the town of Wheeling, in the county of Ohio, into a body corporate under the name of "the city of Wheeling," thus giving the town of Wheeling, established December 25, 1795, corporate status; and

Whereas on this 11th day of March 1961, we gather to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Wheeling, W. Va., with appropriate ceremonies; and

Whereas the 125th anniversary committee of the city of Wheeling has planned observances of the city's anniversary during the coming year:

Now, therefore, I, John J. Gast, mayor of the city of Wheeling, do hereby proclaim the year beginning with this, the 11th day of March 1961, as the 125th anniversary year of the city of Wheeling; and I invite the people of this city and surrounding communities to observe this day and the coming year as a landmark in the history of Wheeling, keeping in mind the great accomplishments of the citizens of this city during the years of its existence and the bright promise of the future growth and attainments of this community;

And I urge the citizens during this coming year to take part in all activities planned by the 125th Anniversary Committee of this city.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the city of Wheeling to be affixed this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

JOHN J. GAST,
Mayor.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA,
PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1835-36, IN THE
60TH YEAR OF THE COMMONWEALTH

"CHAP. 235.—AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY
OF WHEELING IN OHIO COUNTY (PASSED
MARCH 11, 1836)

"1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Virginia, That the inhabitants of so much of the county of Ohio as is within the bounds prescribed by the act of the general assembly, entitled, 'an act to enlarge, define and establish the corporate bounds and limits of the town of Wheeling in the county of Ohio,' passed January 6, 1836, as the bounds and limits thereof, and their successors, shall be, and they are hereby made a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of 'the city of Wheeling,' * * *"

REMARKS BY SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
OF WEST VIRGINIA, AT THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF
WHEELING, W. VA., MARCH 11, 1961

MAYOR GAST. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am most grateful for the invitation to participate in the celebration of your 125th anniversary as an incorporated city. I anticipate the fulfillment of your plans for a more formal and ambitious observance, hopefully with the President in attendance at a later date, and I shall assist in every way to bring that to fruition.

We speak often these days of the New Frontiers. No city in the country has been more closely identified with the adventurous and explorative frontier spirit of America—both past and present—than has Wheeling.

At every phase in our Nation's history, the town of Zanesburg, later the town and now the city of Wheeling, has been in the van-

guard of development. Whether as one of the westernmost outposts of the frontier during the Indian wars and the Revolutionary War, or as the chief port of entry and exit in the commercial traffic of East and West, or as one of the leading centers of the industrial revolution of the 19th century, Wheeling has always cast its eyes to the future. So be it now, as we approach the even more exciting frontiers of tomorrow, bringing with you the confidence borne of your vigorous and creative tradition from the past.

Perhaps this tradition is no longer quite as stern as that expressed during the siege of Fort Henry in 1782, when Betty Zane—volunteering to run under Indian fire to replenish the dwindling powder supplies of the fort—declared "Tis better a maid than a man should die." But this tradition—in your men and women alike—lives on in the citizens of Wheeling, and I have every confidence that it will carry your city and its people to notable achievement.

Peace Corps, Private Style

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT R. BARRY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1961

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, it is very heartening to me to see the spark that has been struck in youth across the land by the proposals for furthering mutual understanding with peoples of other countries. The Peace Corps idea has aroused enthusiasm on every college campus. But not content with programs led by the Government, a resident of my hometown, Yonkers, N.Y., with a group of five young friends, is setting off on a private good will tour of South America. Their object: to bring better understanding of America and especially American youth to college students the length of Central and South America. Since in Latin America it is the students who are often the most easily misled by agitators, these young men from the United States will be doing a very worthwhile job. They plan to visit about 80 Latin American colleges, using as transport an Army surplus duck.

La Pata Valiente, whose English name is *The Brave Duck*, is a 7-ton Army amphibious landing craft, and it will carry William Hayes, of Yonkers, and Walter Kutrieb, of Tarrytown, on an approxi-

The mission, which will take them by land and water on a 6-month jaunt, has been dubbed "Operation Americanas." It gets underway this summer after well over a year in the planning stage.

mately 27,000-mile journey. The ambassadors will get rolling July 1 at the campus of Cobleskill College. The whole plan had its beginnings there while Robert Hinds, of Gloversville, was studying at the Agricultural and Technical Institute and where he met Walter. The idea was carried by Bob to Drew University, where he and Bill Hayes are fellow students now.

YONKERS MECHANIC

Bob is president of Operation Americanas, which has gained support from communities, industry, college groups,

and individuals. He will serve as skipper and chief linguist on the venture, and Bill, son of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hayes, of 75 Rossmore Avenue, has been signed on as mechanic.

The Yonkers man, newest addition to the crew, also is equipped with a repertoire of folk songs and a command of the Spanish language, which he studied at Roosevelt High School. Bill and brother Howard formerly delivered the Herald Statesman in their neighborhood and a third brother, John, is a carrier now.

Walter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kutrieb, of 85 North Washington Street, Tarrytown, was in on the early plans at Cobleskill. He has postponed further studies at Cornell University to join the duck's crew as navigator and cook.

The rest of the crew are: Daniel Twomey, of Worcester, N.Y., another Cobleskill graduate and student now at Albany State, who will be the radioman; his twin brother, Tom, Cobleskill alumnus now at Cornell, who will be the quartermaster, and Edwin Naylor of Mayfield, N.Y., and Middlebury College, the duck's medic.

INSPIRED BY MISUNDERSTANDING

Unknowingly, Pedro Recio, of Barranquilla, Colombia, while an agricultural major at Cobleskill, instigated the good will project through his own misconceptions about North American people, according to President Bob:

Pedro was antagonistic. He didn't understand American ways or our philosophy, but, after many months of working at it, we became fast friends.

It was at this point, some 14 months ago, that Bob began thinking about promoting friendship between North American students and their neighboring counterparts. His idea caught fire as he found the right men around the upstate campus and later at Drew to carry out his plan.

The first step was acquiring the amphibious vehicle from an Akron, Ohio, war surplus dealer, and then came a gift of \$250 worth of plastic paint to transform the 31-foot duck into a gleaming white dove of peace. Four weeks of sandblasting prepared it for eight coats of paint.

The young men have written letters to prospective backers and have made speeches appealing for interest in their undertaking and, incidentally, for funds and equipment. Bob Hinds' hometown, Gloversville, has contributed \$2,000.

The success of our project depends on people and organizations giving their time, work, or donations—

He said.

Already they have received a nylon folding cabin for the duck, which will be their home on rivers, in jungles, and mountains as they travel through Mexico into Colombia and on southward.

Stories about the forthcoming adventure have preceded them and paved the way for Operation Americanas. Bob visited his former schoolmate at Barranquilla last summer to lay the groundwork at that end. Colombian papers have told their plans.

The students are writing to South American colleges in the hope that some

sort of a schedule for classroom visiting and meetings will be arranged. They plan to show films of American life to village people.

They also will be making a study of road conditions in Latin America; will represent the motorists of the United States, and will send back monthly reports of their mission, all at the request of the American Automobile Association, the skipper said.

Next step? Washington, D.C., where they expect to visit their Congressmen, Pan American Union officials, and President Kennedy on the continuing rounds of seeking support and sanction.

"Mutual Understanding" is their motto, and *La Pata Valiente*, which itself is bound to attract interest because it has a real personality, will be a little moving America.

But we're not going to stand on top of it and wave the flag—

Bob hastened to add.

In the meantime, the crew applies itself to a public relations whirl hoping to arouse community interest throughout the East and to raise money wherever they can.

Immediate needs: Outboard motors, depth finder, liferaft, radio transmitter, cameras, and film.

This sort of enterprise on the part of young Americans is really inspiring. It is the stuff of which U.S. greatness is made. I am sure we in the Congress all join in wishing these six young New Yorkers Godspeed and good luck.

Soil Conservation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HORACE R. KORNEGAY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1961

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following speech made by our colleague, the Honorable BASIL L. WHITENER, of the 11th District of North Carolina, to the Lower Catawba River Soil Conservation District, March 10, 1961, on the very timely subject of soil conservation. This is such an excellent and well-documented presentation that I thought it would be of great interest to the Members of the House, as well as to the public generally:

ADDRESS BY BASIL L. WHITENER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 11TH DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ANNUAL LADIES NIGHT DINNER, LOWER CATAWBA RIVER SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT, GASTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CENTER, DALLAS, N.C., MARCH 10, 1961—7 P.M.

I am very happy to be here tonight to discuss for a few minutes with so many of my friends soil conservation and what it means to the survival of our Nation.

Land, its proper use and care, is basic to our survival.

The history of agriculture is the story of man's use and misuse of land and the natural resources from land. In fact, we can trace the rise and fall of great civilizations and nations that existed in the past through

a study of the use they made of the land in their possession.

The history of agriculture goes back approximately 7,000 years ago to the Biblical lands of the Middle East. In the fertile valleys of the Tigris, Euphrates, and Jordan Rivers it is said that man had his beginning.

From the Bible we know that it was a land of milk and honey and an area of great natural forests and verdant valleys. The great cedars of Lebanon were used to build King Solomon's temple, and every variety of agricultural product was cultivated in what was to be known in history as the Fertile Crescent.

Mankind, however, has never been able for some strange and unexplainable reason to learn how to use, protect, and enrich the land with which he has been so richly blessed. Only during the past 50 years have we come to realize the need for conserving land. Only in recent times has come the knowledge that unless land can be preserved our civilization in the end will perish.

Although agriculture began in the Holy Land 7,000 years ago, the people who lived in that area did not know how to conserve what God had given them. In time the great Cedars of Lebanon were laid waste. The fertile soil washed away to the Red Sea and to the Mediterranean. The land that flowed with milk and honey became a desert, and the rose of Sharon failed to bloom.

In the place of plenty there was famine. Instead of wealth there was poverty, and today as we fly over the birthplace of agriculture we see only a wasteland and a monument to man's inability to conserve the basic gift so necessary to his survival.

This story has been repeated a hundred times during the course of history. Egypt, the birthplace of cotton, became in a large part a desert. The fertile soil of Italy was washed away, and the collapse of the Roman Empire was inevitable.

Four thousand years ago China was one of the richest and most productive nations on earth. Today its vast interior is a wasteland of gullies, arid mountains, and unproductive deserts.

Everyone in the world, therefore, has a very vital stake in soil conservation.

Our forefathers followed the historic pattern and in the beginning paid very little attention to soil conservation.

It has been said that they hacked, chopped, and burned their way across America, leaving in their wake ruined and abandoned fields and gullied hillsides. Certain sections of our country to this day bear the mark left by our forefathers. The land is still unfit for cultivation and defies even modern attempts to bring it into use. Such sections exist up and down our eastern seaboard and in many areas of our Midwest.

I think it is interesting to note that the first man to become interested in soil conservation in the United States was a New Englander by the name of Jared Eliot. Eliot, a native of Connecticut, lived from 1685 to 1763. At an early age he realized that New England was literally washing away due to the lack of conservation practices on the part of his neighbors.

He devoted his life to the study of conservation and wrote a book which became the "conservation bible" of his day and time. Unfortunately Eliot's teaching of conservation and the great work done by his successors in the field had little effect on our forefathers.

Only within the past 50 years has the lack of good land, a growing population, the need for increased timber, and the destruction wrought by great floods brought home to the American people the realization that conservation must be removed from the realm of discussion and placed into practice.

The United States has over 600 million acres of land with characteristics favorable to crop production. About 400 million acres of this land is used every year. We have a population of 180 million people at the present time, and it is expected that by the year 2,000 we will have a population of approximately 300 million people.

It does not take the vision of a prophet for us to realize that this vast population must make intensive use of natural resources gathered from the soil if our Nation is to survive. We have great surpluses of food at the present time, but experts tell us that the day will surely arrive when it will take every acre of land capable of being cultivated to supply the wants of our people.

Soil conservation, therefore, is not just a question for persons engaged in agriculture. It is a matter of grave concern to everyone.

I am particularly pleased, therefore, to be here tonight with the leaders of one of the outstanding soil conservation districts in the United States. The work you are doing will insure that a dynamic and growing North Carolina will continue to have the natural resources that come from the soil for the uncertain days that lie ahead.

I think we can all be proud of the fact that the first soil conservation district in the United States was created in North Carolina. Organized in Anson and Union Counties on August 4, 1937, it was the forerunner of over 2,860 soil conservation districts we have in our land today. The original 120,000 acres in the first North Carolina soil conservation district has expanded to over 1,665,256,000 acres in every one of our 50 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

More than 4,538,000 farms in the United States are in soil conservation districts. In fact, approximately 91 percent of the land in farms and 95 percent of the farms in our Nation are now in soil conservation districts administered and controlled by you and other outstanding citizens.

When we speak of the need to conserve the natural resources of our Nation we are dealing with a question vital to the security of our freedom and that of the world. The Soviet Union has a far greater land mass than does the United States and is capable in the future of placing into cultivation hundreds of thousands more acres than can the United States.

Russia is engaged in a deadly race with the United States on all fronts, including that of agriculture. One of the great objectives of the Soviet Union is to surpass our Nation in the production of foodstuffs.

Russia is still, to a great extent, a have-not nation when it comes to adequate clothing and food for her people. Thus, she is striving to overtake us, and when that day arrives we are in serious difficulty.

At the present moment 50 million people—more than 40 percent of the labor force of the Soviet Union—are engaged in agriculture. When we compare this with the 7½ million Americans engaged in agriculture, we can visualize the magnitude of the effort that Russia is making.

The underdeveloped nations of the world have a tremendous need for food, proper shelter, clothing, and the other gifts of land. Many of them are countries carved out of the dead and arid empires which I mentioned a few moments ago as having perished from the lack of proper conservation practices in the past.

The Communists know that if the day arrives when the Soviet Union can supply food and the other products of a rich agricultural economy to the ill-fed, poorly housed, and half-clothed peoples of the world, the battle for world domination by communism will be won.

We in North Carolina can be proud of the progress that our soil conservation districts are making to aid our farm economy and conserve our national resources. I am

particularly proud of the very fine work that is being done by the Lower Catawba District.

As you know, your district was formed in 1940 and was the 11th created in our State. Today we have 43 soil conservation districts.

The people in the Piedmont area of North Carolina have always been interested in soil and water conservation. You will recall that the Civilian Conservation Corps had camps at Gastonia and Cherryville between 1935 and 1942. The work which the young men of that organization did has had a tremendous effect in the improvement of our land and timber resources.

President Kennedy has said, in promising his support of an expanded soil and water conservation program, "We in America enjoy a situation that is rare in human history. We have enough to eat." He also reminded us that: "There is too little public recognition of how much we all depend upon farmers as stewards of our soil, water, and wildlife resources."

The Lower Catawba District has an outstanding record among the soil conservation districts of North Carolina and the Nation. I noted recently that as of June 30, 1960, the district had nearly 3,300 cooperators with basic soil surveys completed on more than half a million acres and with basic conservation plans on more than 230,500 of their 283,500 acres.

You are to be commended on the wide range of conservation measures you have used successfully, such as conservation cropping systems, contour farming, cover cropping, pasture planning, tree planting, and farm ponds, to mention some of your fine practices which I have observed.

Your magnificent record has been indicative of the work performed in North Carolina by the other 42 soil conservation districts. I have been pleased to note that for the State as a whole more than 92,000 district cooperators, operating 9½ million acres, have nearly 67,000 basic conservation plans on 6¼ million of those acres and that soil surveys have been completed on 16¼ million acres. This certainly is an impressive record.

I have always been interested in soil conservation, and during my service in the Congress I have kept advised as to the progress of all legislation on the subject. I think that all of us in the State of North Carolina, and for that matter in the Nation, can be proud of the fact that President Kennedy has realized the position of leadership that our State has in agriculture.

He has seen fit to name three distinguished North Carolinians as members of his administration. These men, all dedicated to a better farm economy, are Charles S. Murphy, our Under Secretary of Agriculture; Horace Godfrey, the Administrator of the Commodity Stabilization Service; and Harry B. Caldwell, who has been named Chairman of the Secretary's Agricultural Advisory Committee.

I feel sure that with these able men in the President's administration we can look forward to a new era in our agricultural economy. While it is too early to predict what sort of farm and soil conservation legislation we can expect at this session of the Congress, I am confident that the steady progress that has been made during the years will be accelerated.

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman said recently: "One of our major objectives in agriculture is to turn America's abundance into a blessing. Another is to insure the production of enough food and fibers to supply high standards for all Americans now and in the years ahead." With the great team of North Carolinians working with him I am sure that the Secretary's objectives will be realized.

The members of the Lower Catawba Soil Conservation District can also take pride in

the caliber of leadership which the district has on the local level. Chairman Dane Rhynne, who has long been active in agriculture and who has served with distinction as past president of the State Association of Soil Conservation Districts, together with R. B. Watterson, R. A. Jackson, and Hugh Helms of Gaston County, as well as supervisors like A. H. Beam of Lincoln County and Neal Craig of Mecklenburg County, exemplify the high caliber of people who are working to preserve our soil, our wildlife, and our timber resources. I commend them and every member of the Lower Catawba River District for the splendid efforts that are being accomplished.

In conclusion, I want to say that I am happy to see so many of the ladies out for this occasion. You know conservation is not only a man's job. It is also a job for all of us. I feel that it can be truthfully said that much of the fine work being done in the Lower Catawba District can be attributed to the inspiration and interest on the part of the ladies present here tonight.

I want to assure you of my continued interest in the fine work you are doing. I hope you will continue to keep me informed as to your activities. At any time that I can be of possible service or help to you in the great work you are doing I hope you will call upon me.

As one final word, I would like to point out that there is nothing wrong with the land that our Lord has given us. It has been mankind who has wasted his precious resource. Our charge and responsibility is to give our full efforts in avoiding future dissipation of this great and vital resource which is a great legacy given to us by Almighty God.

May 1961 prove to be a very fruitful year in all of your endeavors.

Washington Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1961

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following newsletter of March 11, 1961:

WASHINGTON REPORT

(By Congressman BRUCE ALGER, Fifth District, Texas)

MARCH 11, 1961.

The Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, passed handily without a record vote. Seldom is there opposition to these catchall spending bills because of the unique congressional system of authorization and appropriation. After all, we must pay for the programs we authorize. What I once thought a blessing, namely, Congress' double consideration of each legislative matter involving expenditure, I now see as weakness hiding behind procedure. Here's how it goes. When a new program is thought of, the cost is shrugged away with a "this doesn't cost anything; it's only the authorization; we'll consider the cost under the appropriation bill later." When the appropriation bill comes up later, we're reminded, "You must spend this money because you've already authorized it." The result too frequently is reduced discipline in the spending of money. While this may reflect the House's will on any specific occasion, yet the procedures unduly abet the natural inclination to spend someone else's money.

Within this framework, I made a mistake, a vote cast I wish could be changed, the first in 7 years. During debate, an amendment was proposed adding approximately \$30 million to the already large sums of Federal aid given to impacted school areas where Federal Government workers cause a hardship on local school facilities requiring financial aid. I voted for this amendment thinking of the relative merits of aiding impacted areas only or Federal aid to all school districts, without knowing of an important procedural omission. This additional sum had not been studied by the appropriation subcommittee but was added on the House floor, a violation of our own sensible, committee procedures, which at the least assure some knowledgeable consideration of the how much and why of our spending. After further thought, I am even dubious of the merits of continually increasing aid to impacted areas and shall study the possibilities of our gradually retrenching in this area as communities become adjusted to the increased Federal population. We must remember that tax rolls increase as Federal workers buy property and settle permanently in the various communities. Even in error I am reminded of some important lessons. (1) A vote should be based on a knowledge of all the salient facts. (2) Correct procedure must never be forgotten since this is the bulwark of good government (reemphasizing the importance of our earlier squabble over the Rules Committee).

The feed program for 1961, involving corn, grain sorghums, soybeans or other feed grain and oil seed crops, is almost unbelievable. The administration's further effort to strangle the farmers with Federal concern and attention is impossible to define or describe, except for repeating the words of the bill. Few agree on what it means. I will send a copy to anyone interested in attempting to understand it. Most agree it means more Federal control and less freedom for the farmer. All agree that we're almost buried in surpluses. All agree it will cost the taxpayer much more. One grave danger recognized by many is the potential destruction of the free market by permitting the Government to sell its holdings below the market level. Yet this is only one of many of the dangers of bureaucratic control of the farming industry. As one Member summarized the bill, "I can foresee the year ahead as a time when a farmer's skill at farming will not depend so much on his knowledge of soil and crops as it will on his skill at interpreting regulations."

The Peace Corps finally got a come-uppance when a Congresswoman flatly called it a terrifying prospect. She felt that the thought of sending too-little trained young people overseas in the name of building good-will belied and contradicted the smooth-sounding designation of Peace Corps. Perhaps our younger citizens can give us some light on the subject.

The Ways and Means Committee has some busy times ahead. (1) A bill to exempt from income tax foreign banks' holdings of U.S. obligations will give foreigners a tax break not extended our own citizens. (2) Five changes in social security will cost at least \$1 billion more per year and will cost all employees another ¼ percent and employers ¼ percent, and self-employed ½ percent. I predict that when taxpayers start to really examine social security and its cost, there will be public indignation beyond anything heard to date. Thus far the political handout aspect of something-for-nothing has overshadowed the cost and actuarial unsoundness which must someday be recognized by all. The field of taxation is confounding at best. Recent Kennedy administration admissions of the benefit of tax reduction to stimulate business and expand purchasing power contradicts everything

otherwise championed by the administration. Simultaneously, many tax increases are being recommended—unemployment compensation, social security, highway users, and others. As to the logic of cutting taxes to stimulate business, with which I agree, then why wait? Further, why simultaneously recommend increased spending hand-over-fist that requires higher taxes? On the contrary, the logic suggests that less Federal spending and more money left in the hands of our people will continue to accelerate prosperity. The hitch, of course, is that the Federal programs would be trimmed and eliminated and less power reside in Washington. Unless the public demands it, the Federal Government will never turn back money to the taxpayers, despite the recent administration statements, because with money goes power. Power, the liberals believe, must stay in Washington and Federal hands.

Tool Bank Plan Arouses Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK KOWALSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1961

Mr. KOWALSKI. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks, I offer the text of a statement I made recently outlining a proposal for the establishment of a tool bank.

As a result of press reports about this proposal, inquiries have come in from all parts of the country. In view of this great expression of interest, which has also been reflected in business, industry, and labor publications, I believe it appropriate to present the text of this statement, as follows:

THE DEVELOPMENTAL MACHINERY AND TOOL BANK

(A proposal by Hon. FRANK KOWALSKI, of Connecticut.)

THE PROPOSAL: A DOUBLE-BARREL APPROACH

A. To stimulate, by appropriate incentives, U.S. business activity and employment, through stepped-up modernization of the machine park currently used by U.S. Government, industry, and agriculture.

B. To help equip the developing nations with machinery and tools, suited to their particular needs, environment, and stage of development, and thus to accelerate their productive capacity and economic growth.

(A and B add up to the developmental machinery and tool bank, hereinafter called the tool bank.)

The tool bank would derive its assets from deposits consisting of machinery, tools, and equipment transferred to it by industry, agriculture, or the government, because of obsolescence in terms of age and/or design, or excess capacity.

The developing nations would be enabled to draw on the tool bank, in accordance with clearly defined objectives and regulations, without any charge to them for the tools.

U.S. voluntary agencies, engaged in overseas development work, would equally be able to draw on the tool bank to carry on and/or expand their programs.

THE RATIONALE

A. The current recession in the United States, as the administration has indicated, requires immediate remedial action. The

tool bank proposal is designed to meet this requirement in a number of ways:

1. Modernization, through replacement, of America's machine park would stimulate an important sector of our industry and thus help to create more employment opportunities.

Such a program would affect not only the machine tool industry, but steel and related industries supplying machine toolmakers.

2. Modernization of America's machine park would put U.S. manufacturers in a better competitive position, especially vis-à-vis such up-to-date competitors as Japan and Germany, in international markets. It would, therefore, be a contributing factor in the expansion of U.S. export markets, especially in areas where price considerations have proved a deterrent to the acceptance of U.S. products.

3. The importance of early introduction of U.S. machine tools to secure future markets cannot be overestimated. A worker accustomed to working on machines with the metric system, for instance, is difficult to break of his working habit. Familiarity with U.S. tools is likely to stimulate demand for better and newer ones later.

The tool bank proposal, therefore, holds out two promises of direct and immediate benefit to the United States—stimulation of the domestic economy, and expansion of export trade with all the attendant benefits.

B. There is a demonstrated need for a multitude of different tools in the developing nations. They may be used for:

1. Equip vocational schools which train nationals in the much needed skills the country requires.

2. To further, or help establish, small businesses (the bulwark of democracy) such as a one-man repair and machine shop, for instance, which otherwise could not afford to purchase machine tools.

3. Machines considered obsolete by U.S. standards may well be better suited to the current needs and state of development of a developing nation, than the most modern presently available. The so-called hand-me-down machinery, therefore, can assume an important function in filling the intermediary needs of a developing nation.

To combine efforts to stimulate modernization of America's machine park, while at the same time helping the developing nations, would multiply the effect of U.S. development assistance programs. While preventing an inundation of the U.S. market with secondhand equipment, the tool bank would actively increase the training and productive capacity of developing nations.

Since amortization and tax writeoffs have fully paid for most of the machine tools discussed in this proposal, the development assistance aspects of this program can, in effect, be carried out with little or no cost to the taxpayer and private enterprise. The tool bank, therefore, is a proposal which meets President Kennedy's criterion "Ask what you can do for your country." Here is one answer.

DEMAND POTENTIAL FOR U.S. TOOL BANK SERVICES

At this time there exists no international inventory of tools. However, that there is a pressing demand, worldwide, for tools is well documented by a series of uncoordinated, individual transactions:

The Government of India availed itself of GSA declaration of excess tools to the tune of \$16.9 million.

Yugoslavia was the recipient of such tools valued at \$2 million.

Mexico received \$500,000 worth of excess Government tools.

Technico, a private voluntary organization with no paid employees, has recently collected, from private industry, 150,000 pounds of small machine tools. So far, without much organization and strictly

in the spare time of the individuals involved, 14 shipments of tools have been made, to almost as many countries. Eight more are about to be dispatched. Without solicitation Technico, for lack of organizational facilities, has some 35 requests on its books which it has not yet been able to process.

Individual citizen and private corporations are currently working with and through CARE to provide self-help throughout the world.

CARE itself is engaged in operations in developing countries to which it sends toolkits of all sorts.

The Journal of Commerce reports from Japan a heavy flow of inquiries from the developing African nations for machine tools.

A spot check of embassies, representing developing nations in Washington, reveals a keen interest in the tool bank.

OET (Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training) has equipped and is operating 663 training units in 19 countries. All are vocational training schools.

DEPOSIT POTENTIAL FOR THE TOOL BANK

Industry studies indicate that there are currently some 3 million machine tools distributed over the United States. Out of this total, some 60 percent are 10 years and older, nearly 20 percent are 20 years and older.

There are more than 100,000 machine tools in storage or surplus.

The U.S. Government holds millions of dollars' worth of standby tools, and annually disposes of large quantities of "excess" equipment. (See General Service Administration's excess declarations.)

Considering tools in a broader sense, there are untold quantities of obsolete farm implements, hospital equipment (including U.S. Army hospitals in mothballs), and similar items scattered throughout the United States.

While the degree of obsolescence naturally varies from industry to industry, the historical trend shows a constant proportional increase in obsolescence of the U.S. machine park.

Obsolescence in age and design go hand in hand, since continuous development and improvement increase machine productivity.

For the sake of national security and international competition, the United States cannot afford to continue the historical obsolescence trend.

Understandably, the percentage of obsolescence is higher among older, less complicated tools than it is among the more modern, complex tools. In that lies the significance of a tool bank for the developing nations.

Obsolescence need not be equated with uselessness. On the contrary, the less complicated machines are more likely to find widespread application in the developing countries than some of the more complex machinery. Here are some examples of potential availability of machine tools (10 years and over):

	Percent
Lathes.....	64
Milling machines.....	61
Drilling machines.....	59
Grinding machines.....	60

A large percentage of these tools is in excess of 20 years, and of the type which would lend itself more readily to adaptation for use by the workers of the developing countries.

Similar percentages pertain to metal farming machines, and other tools.

TO MAKE A TOOL BANK A REALITY

The author has no illusion about the number of complex problems which will have to be resolved to initiate the proposed program. They include:

1. To provide incentives for U.S. industry and agriculture to replace and modernize their machine park. A number of solutions,

possibly in combination with each other, come to mind. Accelerated depreciation, and/or tax allowances and credits for the purchase of new machine tools. Facilitating of new purchases through a system of low interest credits. Financial aid to machine tool manufacturers, where necessary, to permit them to sell their products on easy credit terms.

2. Arrangements for warehousing, and where necessary, rebuilding of these machines. Possibly, an arrangement could be worked out where the original owner stores the replaced machinery himself, but provides the necessary information to a central clearinghouse (the tool bank) describing the machine's pertinent data. This system would avoid the necessity for large storage depots, but would ultimately lead to a national surplus inventory.

3. Crating, shipping, insurance costs will have to be worked out in such a manner that the recipient nation which is to pay for it will still find it advantageous to draw on the surplus machine stocks.

4. The bank itself can be established as part of a Government agency, or possibly be administered by a private organization (i.e., the machine tool industry's trade association) with Government assistance.

Solutions to these questions might well fall within the realm of a special task force composed of representatives of private enterprise, trade unions, Government, and Congress.

OVERCOMING PITFALLS

There are, as in any daring program, inherent dangers attached to sending used machinery abroad. Proper controls and execution of the program can, however, overcome such dangers.

1. Proper matching of requests and available stocks is imperative. Here the service of the tool bank is of tremendous value, since a large, varied inventory will permit an easier matching of demand and supply, reduce notorious timelags between the two.

2. Malfunction of machinery is a distinct possibility. To avoid the repercussions that this might bring about, technical advisers supplied by the trade unions, the Youth Corps, etc., would be stationed in recipient countries. Their function would be to supervise installation of machinery, help with repairs, where necessary, and assist in training nationals where this is required.

The possible pitfalls of this program are negligible compared to the possible benefits, especially when adequate safeguards are taken to avoid such pitfalls.

IN SUMMARY

The tremendous inventory of surplus machinery in the United States—overage, obsolete, excess—can either be an important national asset or a tremendous liability.

It will remain a liability if it is continued to be used in our productive effort, where we need the most modern equipment to improve our competitive international standing. It might also be a liability if it were disposed of in such a manner as to flood our domestic market with secondhand machinery.

On the other hand, this surplus machinery can become a national asset if we stimulate its replacement and make it available to those countries which are in dire need of it, and can put it to good use. In this manner, we can help stimulate our economy and turn a potential liability into an asset by making it work as part of our national development assistance to the developing nations.

As outlined, this program can be expected to command the support of a large segment of the manufacturing industries and trade unions. Some, who have been sounded out so far, have expressed a most favorable reaction.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1961

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou eternal spirit, in whose will alone is our peace, and whose holy purposes are beyond defeat, we come seeking Thy righteous will, and crave Thine enabling strength to do it, as we go on day by day, step by step.

Thou knowest that constantly we pray, "Thy kingdom come," but we confess that often the flaming hope of that kingdom of love has grown dim, as hatred and selfishness and man's inhumanity to man have desecrated the earth, which could be so fair. But, in spite of temporary rebuffs, give us to see that wherever hatred gives way to love, wherever prejudice is changed to understanding, wherever the pangs of hunger are stopped by bread, wherever pain is soothed, and ignorance banished, there Thy banners go and Thy truth is marching on.

So, with all our inadequacies, we pause, this quiet moment, asking that even amid the din of conflict we may keep step with the distant drumbeat of Thy sure victory.

We ask it in the name of the One upon whose radiant form the eyes of millions of His followers are fixed, these holy days, as He goes on to change a cross of defeat into a crown of triumph. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, March 13, 1961, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 105)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, relative to the economic development of Latin America.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is my understanding that this message is being read in the House of Representatives today. Because of that fact, I ask unanimous consent that the message be not read in this body, and that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(For President's message see House proceedings for today.)

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour for the transaction of routine business. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication and letters, which were referred as indicated:

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (S. Doc. No. 18)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, for the consideration of the Congress, proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1961 in the amount of \$2,805,000 for various agencies of the executive branch and \$2,098,000 for the District of Columbia (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION ON CONTRACTUAL ACTIONS

A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Congressional Relations, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Administration on contractual actions taken during the calendar year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

REPORTS ON OVEROBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, 24 reports covering overobligations of appropriations within that Department (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations.